The Wellsboro Gazette.

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The Gazette.

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FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Propr.

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OFFICE in Converse block. Will visit any part of the country in consultation or to perform any surgical operation. Special attention given to diseases of women and children and abdominal surgery of both sexes. —Feb. 16, 1900.

JOHN GERKEN, Merchant Tailor,

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I have an extensive assortment of samples of Imported and Domestic cloths, of beautiful patterns, which I am making up at prices as low as ready-made clothing is offered. Shop over *Agitator* office.—March 11, 1899.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Some one has said that every man has been offered some time during his life an opportunity, which, if taken advantage of, would make him rich. The truth of the statement we will neither verify nor contradict, but we can positively state that we are offering the public an *opportunity* to purchase Staple and Fancy Groceries at prices that will surprise the most careful buyers. A trial order, if not now a regular customer, will convince you.

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There is as much difference in the quality of Canned Goods as in anything that is bought and sold in bulk. We have a large, fresh line of the very best that we can find in the wholesale market. This includes not only all the staple articles usually sold in cans, but also the largest assortment of Fancy Canned Goods to be found anywhere in this vicinity.

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(Successor to N. T. CHANDLER.)

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NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR EMBALMING IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTY.

Picture Frames made to order. Over 100 new up-to-date samples to select from. Large line of ovals, round and square frames. A fine line of Framed Pictures. Prices to suit all.

Calls day or night receive prompt attention. Local and Long Distance and Farmers' Mutual Telephone connection at house and store.

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First National Bank,

OF WELLSBORO, PA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $125,000

SURPLUS, - - $125,000

This Bank transacts a general banking business, makes collections, sells drafts on Europe, and gives prompt attention to all business at large. Interest paid on time deposits. ... by first class lines to and in New York.

With a record of twenty-three years of prudent and successful management, marked by a steady growth of both Capital and Patronage this Bank does business on as liberal terms as is consistent with safe banking.

The Gazette AND THE Thrice-a-Week World ONLY $2.00

The Cash in Advance.

OPERATORS CHEERFUL

They Believe Many Pumpmen Will Remain at Work.

OFFERING $3 A DAY FOR MEN

Mine Workers' Leaders Expect All Pumpmen in Hazleton District to Strike On Monday Next If Concessions Are Not Granted.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 27.—The operators are more cheerful than they have been at any time since the strike began. Returns from several districts where the engineers and pumpmen were polled show that many voted against a strike. The operators declare that they will now have no difficulty in keeping their pumps going, and that although all the firemen go out they will be able, with their clerks and bosses, and the aid of the coal and iron policemen, to keep up steam.

If they need non-union firemen they can get them readily, they state. The men needed to man the fires will be housed at the mines in order that the strikers shall have no opportunity to interfere with them without breaking into the company's grounds.

As a result of a poll made by the executive board, the local mine workers' leaders expect that all the engineers, firemen and pump runners in the Seventh, or Hazleton, district will respond to the strike order on Monday next if they are not granted an eight-hour day by that time. In this region all these men are affiliated with the United Mine Workers. Some of the firemen and pump runners wanted to go out with the miners two weeks ago, but were restrained by the district officers. Meetings of the executive board are held daily, and the leaders are in close touch with the situation at every colliery.

Coxe Bros. & Co. had agents in town last night, offering $3 a day to men wanted as pump runners, to take the places of the strikers on Monday. At the Derringer colliery of Coxe Bros. & Co. such feeling has been manifested by the people against a clerk who took the place of a fireman that he fears to return to his home. He is quartered in a caboose near the mine. The caboose is guarded day and night by two special officers.

It is not possible to conceal the fact that the mine workers, especially in the Lehigh region, are becoming very restless. The miners in the last-named region openly declare that they will not permit the pumps to be run by non-union men. The spirit of unrest is also, according to reliable reports, pronounced in all three districts and the conservative leaders are apprehensive lest disorder should occur before the return of Mr. Mitchell, who is expected by Thursday.

Rev. Father J. V. Hussie, rector of St. Gabriel's Church, opened a school for striking breaker boys. The attendance was so good that an additional school will be started today.

It was learned last night that Duncan Moorehead, the timekeeper at the Carson washery, had been shot by a drunken Italian, who narrowly missed wounding several other people on the Yorktown bicycle path, as he was on his way home to McAdoo on Sunday night. The Italian is a striking miner, but it is asserted that he did not know Moorehead, and that the shooting was purely accidental.

MINERS EAGER TO FORCE ISSUE

Anxious to Get Out Soft Coal Men to Shut Off Supply.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 28.—The report that President Mitchell had conferred with members of the Civic Federation in Chicao, and that efforts to settle the strike were about to be renewed, was received with indifference here. The miners are willing and anxious to submit their claims to arbitration at any time, but they do not expect the operators to yield, unless the union succeeds in controlling the situation by completely cutting off their coal supply. The idle miners are more intent on learning how and when the bituminous coal is to be shut out of the eastern markets than they are to hear peace reports, which are no longer regarded seriously. As the railroads are burning soft coal, the miners are satisfied that the anthracite supply is about exhausted, and they are in favor of cutting off the bituminous supply at once.

It is estimated that from 7,500 to 10,000 mine workers, mostly young men, have left the Wyoming Valley for the bituminous fields in the west and large cities throughout the country. Should the strike continue for another month, and the miners continue to leave at anything like the rate they are now doing, the operators may be embarrassed by a scarcity of labor that will force wages beyond the scale demanded by the strikers.

ANOTHER MINERS' STRIKE

Men In the Virginias Make Demand For Increase In Wages.

Huntington, W. Va., May 26.—The United Mine Workers, who have been in session here for the past two days, adjourned Saturday night after ordering a general strike of all the miners in West Virginia and Virginia to begin June 7, and last until the demands of 10 to 22 per cent increase in wages are granted. This, with those who will be compelled to quit work on account of the closing of the mines, will render 125,000 men idle in the two states.

Teddy, Jr., Returns to Groton.

Washington, May 27.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of the president, has ... recovered from his attack of pneumonia and left here yesterday afternoon for Groton, Mass., where he will resume his studies.

ROCHAMBEAU STATUE UNVEILED

France and America Join In Honoring French General.

Washington, May 26.—Amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of a great concourse of people, the superb bronze statue of General Count de Rochambeau, who brought the forces of France across the sea at the hour of greatest peril in the American revolution, was unveiled yesterday. For the first time in its history the national capital witnessed the sight of rank on rank of French seamen swinging through Pennsylvania avenue and mingling their cheers with those of the American bluejackets and soldiers, while at the same time the French tri-colors were entwined with the Stars and Stripes and the sound of the Marseillaise was heard along with the "Star Spangled Banner."

After an impressive invocation by Rev. Dr. Stafford, President Roosevelt delivered the address of welcome. He spoke in strong voice and with great earnestness, pausing frequently at the outbursts of applause.

As the president concluded his address, the Countess de Rochambeau caught up the cords to the flags enveloping the statue, and the massive bronze figure emerged through the folds of red, white and blue. At the same instant the "boom," "boom," of an artillery salute came from a battery of heavy guns nearby, and the strains of the French national hymn, "The Marseillaise," came from the Marine Band. It was an inspiring moment, and, led by President Roosevelt, the entire assemblage joined in cheering.

HANNA IN CONTROL

Ohio Republican Convention Unanimous For the Senator.

Cleveland, May 28.—The feature of the Republican state convention here yesterday was the unanimity of sentiment in favor of Senator Hanna. He has been the center of interest since his arrival from Washington last Sunday. The conferences of leaders with him continued yesterday, but when it came to the meeting of the delegates by congresisonal districts, the sentiment for him was demonstrated in an unprecedented degree. His friends had claimed 18 out of the 21 districts, and more than realized their expectations.

Interest centered in the selection of state committeemen, as the new state central committee, selected yesterday, will have control next year, when members of the legislature are elected who will choose the successor to Mr. Hanna in the senate. It is claimed that there was only one anti-Hanna man selected on the new state committee, and that he "has been reconciled."

BURIED UNDER TONS OF DEBRIS

Many Corpses of Fernie Mine Disaster Will Never Be Recovered.

Vancouver, B. C., May 27.—A special from Fernie, B. C., says: The explosion which killed 151 men occurred in one of the lowest workings, known as Beaver Pit. The wreck of the workings is said to be complete. Hundreds of tons of rock and coal were brought down upon the unfortunate miners by the force of the explosion. Some of the bodies are buried beneath from 50 to 75 tons of debris, and many corpses will never be recovered. Eight more bodies were recovered yesterday. Many of the surviving white miners are arranging to leave Fernie.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNED

Crisis Was Caused By Discussion of Religious Question.

Madrid, May 28.—A crisis in the cabinet has occurred. At the meeting of the cabinet yesterday Senor Canalejas, the minister of agriculture, insisted upon the necessity of convening the chamber immediately to discuss the religious question. The other ministers opposed this proposal, and Senor Canalejas resigned. After this action the remainder of the cabinet placed their portfolios at the disposal of Senor Sagasta, the premier, to enable him to solve the difficulty.

$65,000,000 For Harbors.

Washington, May 28.—The conferees on the river and harbor bill have reached a complete agreement and reported it to the senate and house today. As the bill is finally agreed upon it carries a total appropriation of about $65,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over the measure as it passed the house and a decrease of $4,500,000 as it passed the senate. Instead of $200,000 for the improvement of Buttermilk Channel, New York harbor, only $90,000 is to be appropriated. The senate amendment appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of Allegheny river at Natrona, Pa., for construction of lock and dams numbered four is stricken out entirely.

A Treacherous Moro.

Manila, May 27.—While Second Lieutenant Robert C. Humber, of the Tenth Infantry, and Sergeant Walling, of the same regiment, were walking about six miles from Camp Vickers, in Mindanao, they perceived a single Moro carrying a flag of truce. When the native had approached close to the Americans he suddenly drew his creese and slashed Sergeant Walling, cutting his arm completely off. Lieutenant Humber attempted to shoot the Moro, but his revolver missed fire, and the native escaped in the tall grass.

Terrible Drought In Australia.

London, May 27.—Cabling from Sydney, N. S. W., the correspondent there of the Daily Mail gives an account of the terrible drouth from which, as a climax to seven dry years, Australia is now suffering. The correspondent says that the losses in stock in Australia since 1892 amounts to £15,000,000 ($75,000,000). Unemployed men are drifting into the cities by the thousands, and there the state governments are providing them with relief.

SIDEWALK COLLAPSED

200 Persons Drop 20 Feet by Break of Temporary Structure.

ONE KILLED AND 100 INJURED

Accident Happened While Crowd Was Watching Parade In Honor Rochambeau Commission In New York. Contractors Under Arrest.

New York, May 28.—Elvin L. Coolidge, circulation manager of the New York Commercial, was almost instantly killed and about 100 others injured last evening by the breaking down of a temporary sidewalk at Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street. Some of those injured may die. Those who fell were part of the crowd gathered to watch the parade of militia in honor of the visit of the French Rochambeau commission to this city.

Two hundred persons were on the sidewalk when it gave way. They were precipitated 20 feet into an excavation for a new building, and fell upon piles of building material.

The accident occurred just as the head of the parade had passed the corner. The French visitors had gone past, and knew nothing of the accident until some time later.

Troop C had just ridden by and the Twenty-second Regiment was passing when the crash came. The officers in command at once gave the order to break ranks, and 50 militiamen were detailed to the work of rescue. Hurry calls were sent for police reserves and ambulances, and in a very short time those who fell were assisted out of the excavation, and the work of binding up wounds and conveying those most injured to hospitals was in full swing.

The authorities are busy endeavoring to discover who was to blame for the accident. Coroner Scholer says the sidewalk had not been built of material strong enough to stand such a great weight as burdened it last evening. He said the real cause of the accident was the giving way of an upright timber, 12 by 12 inches in dimensions, that extended from the bottom of the excavation to the cross beams on which the sidewalk rested. About three feet of this timber, he said, was rotten and very weak. Considering the nature of the accident and the number of persons in it, the hospital surgeons express surprise at the few who received serious hurts. Many were able to go directly home after having their injuries treated by the ambulance surgeons. E. L. Coolidge, who was killed, received a fracture of the skull. He leaves a widow and four children.

The coroner ordered the arrest of Contractor Cowan and of J. G. Miller, the sub-contractor. Mr. Cowan, however, had heard of the accident, and went to the police station, where he saw the coroner. Cowan explained that he was not responsible for the accident and promised to appear at the inquest in case he was wanted. James Lawton, foreman of the work at the building, was arrested by the police and later allowed to go under bail of $2,000, a charge of homicide having been placed against him. The contractor, sub-contractor and foreman insist that they warned the police to keep the crowd off the sidewalk, as it was not built to stand so great a strain.

PEACE CONFERENCE DEADLOCK

Boers Still Have Many Points of Difference With England.

Pretoria, May 27.—The prevalence throughout South Africa of the optimistic feeling in regard to the peace negotiations is hardly based upon solid facts. The protraction of the conference at Vereeniging is not necessarily a hopeful sign.

The delegates to the conference, although they have abandoned their hopes of securing independence, still have many points of difference with the government, while an obstinate minority continue to regard the resumption of hostilities as the best outcome of the present situation, and at any moment these points of difference may be accentuated into a refusal to continue the negotiations.

It is most unlikely that those who are in favor of peace will throw up the sponge so long as a decent minority is desirous of continuing the struggle, and all these dissonant elements must be taken into account before it is possible to give any sort of prediction as to the issue of the present negotiations.

Farmer's Wife Murdered.

York, Pa., May 27.—Mrs. John Anstine, aged about 50 years, wife of a farmer residing near Red Lion, this county, was found lying in a woods near her home last night, having been brutally murdered by some person as yet unknown. She was lying on her face behind a pile of rails, her head crushed in, her face and neck cut and her dress cut and torn. She had been to Red Lion and had started to walk home. She was soon near the woods, but as she had not reached her home by nearly nightfall her family started to search for her, finding the body. There is no clue to the murderer as yet.

Flowers For McKinley's Grave.

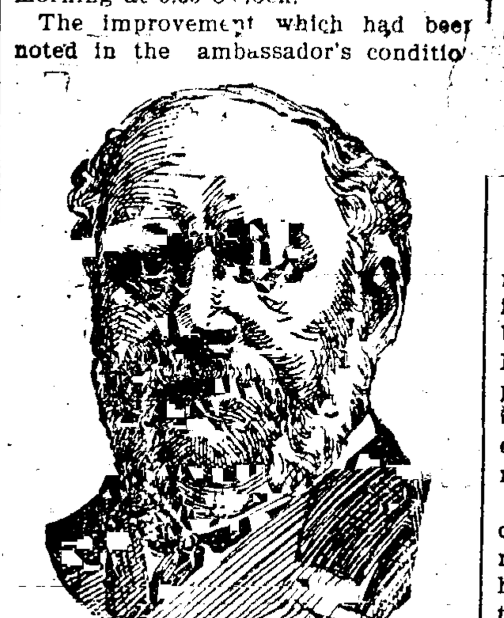
Washington, May 28.—A floral tribute was sent from here today by the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., to be placed on the casket containing the body of President McKinley, at Canton, O., on Memorial Day. George E. Davis, quartermaster general of the department, conferred with Secretary Cortelyou, and it was decided to send the remembrance to Mrs. McKinley for her to take to the cemetery. A similiar offering is to be sent from the White House.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE IS DEAD

British Ambassador Succumbed to a Long Illness.

Washington, May 26.—Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy Saturday morning at 5.35 o'clock.

The improvement which had been noted in the ambassador's condition



LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

during the week received a sudden check Friday evening, when it was noticed that he was experiencing great difficulty in breathing.

Soon after 3 o'clock Saturday morning a distinct weakness of the heart developed, and the pulse began to collapse. Death came so peacefully that it surprised even the physicians, who feared that the asthmatic affection would prove troublesome when the end came.

With the exception of a few details the arrangements for the funeral services are complete. Lady Pauncefote yesterday signified her approval of the arrangements made, by which services are to be held Wednesday at noon in St. John's Episcopal Church, after which the body is to be temporarily deposited in a receiving vault at Rock Creek Cemetery. A military escort will be provided by the war department to attend the funeral, which will be of a state character. A large number of messages of condolence from all over the world were received at the embassy yesterday, but they were not made public.

JARDEN MURDERER HANGED

William Lane Paid With Life Penalty of Awful Crimes.

Philadelphia, May 28.—Singing in a high, quivering voice the words of an old Methodist hymn, William Harman Lane, the colored man who, on April 1, shot to death Ella Jarden and her two little daughters, went to the gallows yesterday morning. He died as one who did not realize the end. Wide-eyed, staring towards the glimmering southern windows in the western corridor of Moyamensing prison, Lane mounted the scaffold steadily. He stood upon the trap for a few brief seconds, seeming neither to see the large crowd of spectators huddled beneath him, nor to know that the executioner had placed about his neck the grim noose of death.

The words, "There's not a friend like the lowly Jesus," caught in his throat as the knot was vigorously tightened behind his right ear. He stood stolidly —hopeless. The black cap shut from his eyes the last sight of earth. A keeper moved him forward a few inches, so that he stood directly in the centre of the scaffold. The drop fell at 10.08. His death was painless, for with the drop almost he ceased to be conscious. He was pronounced dead at 10.27. One of the most atrocious crimes, fiendish in its miserable heartlessness, was legally accounted closed. The execution was pronounced the most successful one ever held in Moyamensing prison.

KAISER INVITES OUR GENERALS

Corbin, Young and Wood to See German Military Maneouvres.

Washington, May 27.—It is stated on authority that Generals Corbin, Young and Wood have been formally invited by Emperor William to attend as his personal guests the German military maneouvres next fall.

The first overtures in that direction were adopted by General Von Plessen, at the instance of Prince Henry during his recent American visit, but they have since been extended in regular form, and they will be accepted by the three generals.

Brothers Fought Duel to Death.

Corry, Pa., May 28.—Two brothers fought a duel with revolvers on a farm ten miles from this city yesterday and both are dying. Spencer and Laverne Page have had some difficulty over money matters and it is said that bad feeling has existed between them for some time. Yesterday Laverne drove to his brother's farm and accused him of unfair dealing. Spencer drew a revolver and fired on his brother, who had also drawn a revolver from his pocket, and thus with one on the ground and the other in a wagon the duel to death was fought. Two shots took effect in Spencer's head, inflicting fatal injuries. One ball lodged in Laverne's body just over the heart. He cannot live.

Minister to Cuba Received.

Havana, May 28.—Herbert G. Squiers, the first minister of the United States to Cuba, who arrived here Monday, was formally received by the Cuban government yesterday afternoon. The ceremony, which was held at the palace, partook of all the official red tape that the young republic could muster. Mr. Squiers is the first minister to present his credentials to the Cuban government, and he will be dean of the diplomatic corps in Havana.

PELEE AGAIN RAGES

Huge Inky-Black Clouds Rolled Over Fort de France.

NO NOISES FROM THE VOLCANO

Inhabitants of Martinique's Capital Fear a Tidal Wave May Come, Which Would Destroy Fort De France and Cause Great Loss of Life

Fort De France, Island of Martinique, May 28.—Mont Pelee was again in eruption on Monday. Huge inky-black clouds rolled over Fort De France in great masses, in which were peculiar lighting flashes. The inhabitants flocked into the great squares of the town and a panic was imminent.

A very heavy surf has been beating on the shore for hours, and an enormous greyish-yellow cloud, at a great height, was dimly visible in the direction of Mont Pelee. Fort De France is nearly deserted. A new source of alarm is the fear that a tidal wave may come. A wave eight feet high would certainly destroy Fort De France and probably cause great loss of life.

Fort De France is in no danger from the volcano, but there is considerable apprehension of a panic in the nighttime, should the greyish yellow cloud reach here and ashes and stones begin to fall. There are no noises from the volcano at present.

For the space of one hour flames rose from the crater to a height of 150 metres. The crater seemed to be about 300 metres in diameter.

SEVERE RAIN ON ST. VINCENT

Corpses of Volcano Victims Were Exposed to View.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, May 28.—On Saturday night the dense clouds forming a canopy over the greater part of the island lowered and a severe thunder storm, accompanied by a heavy rainfall, broke over St. Vincent and continued until Monday, causing the mud streams in the Windward district of Georgetown to be flooded. The water pipes were damaged, several houses were washed away and two lives were lost. The rainfall was so heavy that it disturbed the bodies of the buried victims of the volcanic disaster, and corpses, with putrid flesh hanging to the bones, were exposed to view.

During the rain storm the Soufriere volcano appeared to give forth dense clouds of vapor and steam, rising to a considerable height and spreading over the neighborhood. Roaring sounds from the mountain also caused apprehension of another eruption.

Further interesting incidents that occurred during the recent eruption of the volcano are continually coming to light. While all the residents of the village of Morne Ronde were leaving that place by boat, a man who had declined to leave was seen running up and down the shore, screaming for help, and saying that the ground was hot, that the water was boiling and that lava was coming down the mountain. It was impossible to rescue the man, and he died a horrible death.

A pathetic scene was witnessed, when a father and mother, holding each other's hands, the woman having an infant at her breast, and with another child at her feet, were all struck dead together.

The United States steamer Dixie has done splendid work here, and has rendered great assistance to the government. The Americans evince the greatest interest in the island generally.

PHILIPPINE VOTE NEXT WEEK

It Is Expected By That Time Senate Discussion Will End.

Washington, May 28.—A fruitless effort was made just before the adjournment of the senate yesterday to secure an agreement on the time for a vote on the Philippine bill. The discussion indicated that some day next week eventually would be agreed upon, but no time was fixed. During the discussion, a proposition was made that a time be fixed, on alternate Tuesdays, beginning next week, for a vote on the Philippine bill, the Nicaragua canal bill and the Cuban reciprocity bill, and that a final adjournment be agreed on for the fourth Tuesday, but it was too startling to be taken seriously, although some senators regarded it favorably.

The disagreement between the house and the senate as to the army appropriation bill was discussed at some length, and a committee was appointed to meet a similar committee from the house.

House Passed Immigration Bill.

Washington, May 28.—The house yesterday passed the Shattuc immigration bill. The feature of the day was a lively debate on the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at immigrant stations. It was precipitated by an amendment offered by Mr Bowersock, of Kansas, to prohibit such sale, which was carried, 83 to 18. Mr. Landis, of Indiana, followed this victory with an amendment to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the capitol, and it prevailed by a still larger majority, 108 to 19.

Cholera Kills United States Officer.

Manila, May 28.—Captain Charles E. Russell, of the Eighth Infantry, is dead. He was the first officer to die of cholera. Up to the present, in Manila, there have been 25 cases of cholera and 20 deaths among the Americans, and 12 cases and 10 deaths among the European population. The cholera totals to date are as follows: Manila, 1,165 cases and 935 deaths; provinces, 5,001 cases and 2,878 deaths.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, May 22.

General Lloyd Wheaton sailed from Manila today for San Francisco on the transport Sherman.

The convention of the Free Sons of Israel at Atlantic City adjourned yesterday, to meet again in 1907 at Atlantic City.

The house passed a bill authorizing the International Y. M. C. A. to erect buildings on public reservations in the United States or its insular possessions.

E. L. McDonnell, of Muskegon, Mich., bequeathed $60,000 to found a home for indignent old women. He wrote "indignent" instead of "indigent."

Friday, May 23.

Admiral Schley last night was initiated into the order of the Mystic Shrine at Washington.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands has been detailed as commander of the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia.

A furniture trust, composed of 200 leading manufacturers, is being organized in Chicago, with a capital of $25,000,000.

The United States cruiser Topeka arrived at Port au Prince, Haiti, to protect American interests during the present rebellion in Haiti.

More than 100 coal miners from the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields sailed for Europe yesterday from New York on the steamer Augusta Victoria.

Saturday, May 24.

Angered because his meals were late, Frederick W. Eberhardt, of Chicago, shot and killed his wife.

Herbert L. Brice, a half-brother of the late Senator Brice, committed suicide in a sanitarium at Flint, Mich., yesterday.

Burglars entered the tapestry factory of J. B. Ryers & Co., near Paterson, N. J., and stole $5,000 worth of silk tapestries.

John W. Churry, of South Bend, Ind., yesterday shot and killed his sweetheart, Susanne Kicskemeti, and then killed himself. No reason for the tragedy is known.

Monday, May 26.

Four persons were killed and several houses wrecked at Union S. C., by a terrific wind storm.

The summer shut-down of the window glass factories in Pittsburg has rendered 12,000 employes idle.

The gold output of Rhodesia, South Africa, last year was 180,888 ounces, an increase of 69,385 ounces over 1900.

The British government offers to settle volcanic refugees from Martinique on crown lands on the Island of Trinidad.

The rifle match between this country and Canada for the Palma trophy will be held August 26 on the Dominion rifle ranges at Ottawa, Canada.

Tuesday, May 27.

The total cost of the United States transport service to the Philippines to date is $9,936,001.

During a fit of jealousy, George T. Burns, of Brooklyn, last night shot his wife and then killed himself.

President Roosevelt yesterday nominated Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

Deputy Sheriff Washburn shot and killed Charles Taylor in a street duel at Quitman, Ga., yesterday. Taylor swore to kill Washburn on sight, and started the shooting.

Congressman Gaines, of Tennessee, introduced a bill in the house appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans left destitute by the mine explosion at Coal Creek, Tenn.

Wednesday, May 28.

The Kansas Republican state convention met in Wichita today to nominate a full state ticket.

President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to attend the San Antonio (Texas) Fair next October.

The government's expenditures for naval operations in the Philippines from May 1, 1898, to date amount to $20,000,000.

The senate committee on naval affairs will report favorably the bill providing for the retirement of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson.

Cass Dawerson shot his wife in the back, killing her instantly, and then committed suicide in a hotel at Denver, Colo. They were circus performers and had lately been giving street shows.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 27.—Flour dull; winter superfine, $2.85@3.10; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $3.40@3.65; city mills, extra, $3.10@3.30. Rye flour was quiet, at $3.25@3.30 per barrel. Wheat firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania, red, 86½c. Corn was steady; No. 2 yellow, local, 68c. Oats were quiet; No. 2 white, clipped, 51c.; lower grades, 50c. Hay market steady; No. 1 timothy sold at $15.50@16 for large bales. Beef was steady; beef hams, $20@21. Pork was firm; family, $19.50@20. Live poultry sold at 13c. for hens, and at 9c. for old roosters; spring chickens, 25@30c. Dressed poultry sold at 13½c. for choice fowls, and at 8½@9c. for old roosters. Butter was steady; creamery, 23c. Eggs were steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 17c. Potatoes were dull; eastern, old, 60@70c. per bushel.

Live Stock Markets.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 27.—Cattle receipts light and prices unchanged; prime steers, $7.15@7.25; choice, $6.75@7; fair to good, $6.50@6.90; choice heifers, $6@6.25; best fat cows, $5.50@5.75; choice feeding steers, $5@5.25. Veals strong; tops, $7@7.25; fair to good, $6@6.50; common to light, $5@5.75. Hogs were slow and 10@15c. lower on pigs and yorkers; others steady; heavy, $7.90@7.95; mixed, $7.15@7.25; pigs, $6.65@6.70; roughs, $6.60@6.80; stags, $4.75@5.50. Sheep and lambs were slow and dull; top lambs, $6.50@7; others, $4@6.75; yearlings, $5.75@6; sheep, mixed tops, $5@5.50; others, $3.50@4.75.

East Liberty, Pa., May 27.—Cattle were slow; choice, $7.10@7.25; prime, $6.75@7; good, $6.75. Hogs were dull; choice prime heavy hogs, $7.75@7.80; mediums, $7@7.65; heavy yorkers, $6.90; light yorkers, $6.50@6.60; pigs, $6.70@6.75; roughs, $6@6.75. Sheep were dull; prime wethers, $4.90@5; culls and common, $2@2.50; choice lambs, $6.25@6.50; veal calves, $7@7.50.

Beautiful St. Pierre, THE MODERN POMPEII

Description of Martinique's Destroyed Metropolis.

HES now bury St. Pierre, Martinique, the modern Pompeii. It was the largest town and the commercial centre of the French West Indies, being well built and prosperous. Its population was about 25,000. The city was divided into two parts, known as the upper and the lower towns. The lower town was compact, with narrow streets, and unhealthy. The upper town was cleaner, healthier and handsomely laid out. There was in the upper town a fine botanical garden and an old Catholic college, as well as a fine hospital.

There were four banks in the city—the Banque de la Martinique, Banque Transatlantique, Colonial Bank of London and the Credit Foncier Colonial.

There were sixteen commission merchants, twelve dry goods stores, twenty-two provision dealers, twenty-six rum manufacturers, eleven colonial produce merchants, four brokers and two hardware dealers.

The Island of Martinique has the same general characteristics as its nearest neighbors, with some peculiarities of its own. Its extreme length is about forty-five miles from northwest to southeast, and the main part of it and 150,000 blacks of all shades from ebony to light octoroon.

Martinique had two interesting claims to distinction in that the Empress Josephine was born there, as was Mme. De Maintenon, the latter passing her girlhood on the island as Francoise d'Abigne. At Fort de France there is a marble statue of the Empress Josephine.

Martinique became an interesting point in this country during the recent war with Spain. The first news of the arrival of the Spanish fleet of Admiral Cervera came from St. Pierre. At 9.30 o'clock in the morning of May 11, 1898, the cruiser Harvard arrived at St. Pierre, and at 6 o'clock the same evening a correspondent at Fort de France communicated to the Harvard's commander the fact that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Furor had put into Fort de France. The destroyer turned out to be the Terror instead of the Furor, but the important fact that Cervera was on this side of the ocean was established.

THE SEA FRONT AT ST. PIERRE.

The city of St. Pierre had an appearance of great solidity. It looked as if it had been hewn out of the solid rock of the mountains. The two-story dwellings were uniformly of stone, with walls three feet thick. In the upper city there were many fountains carrying excellent drinking water from driven wells. The main thoroughfare of the city was the Rue Victor Hugo.

The aristocratic quarter extended in a long line of villas and country seats through a luxuriant growth of tropical foliage to the mountain village of Morne Rogue, five miles away. Rue Victor Hugo was the Broadway of St. Pierre. In this narrow and sinuous street, with its blocks of square stone buildings, were the leading shops.

St. Pierre had many images and statues. One of the statues, the figure of a gigantic "Christ," which stands on a height and overlooks the bay, from which it is easily visible. A great white "Virgin" surmounts the Mome d'Orange to the south of the city. Behind the city was the cemetery.

The market place of St. Pierre was one of the most picturesque features.

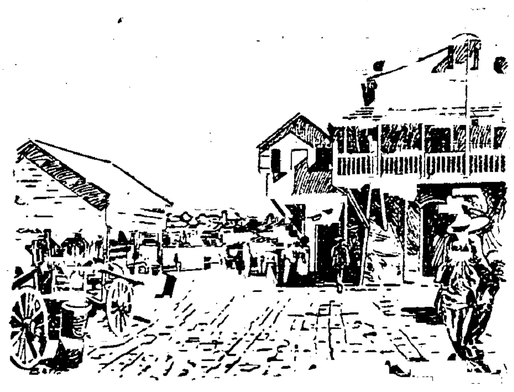
A TYPE OF THE LOWER CLASS OF WOMEN OF ST. PIERRE.

It was in the middle of a square, and in the very centre was a most beautiful fountain. Countrywomen from the surrounding hills made daily pilgrimages to the market place, dressed in gorgeous colors, to sell the produce of their lands—oranges, bananas, vanilla beans and cocoa. The fishermen were accustomed to lift their boats bodily out of the water and convert them into temporary stalls, where were sold the many hued fish of the tropic sea.

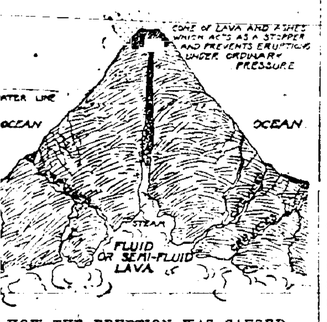
Back from the city proper a mile or more by what was a fine road lay the little village of Morne Rouge, 2000 feet up the mountain side. The village shared the fate of St. Pierre, and it is believed that no one of its inhabitants survives. The road to Morne Rouge led by the wonderful and natural botanical garden known as the Jardin des Plantes.

The natives of Martinique, especially the women, have been described by all travelers as of remarkable beauty and symmetry of form and feature. They mature early and live their lives rapidly, as is the case in all tropical islands, but the women of Martinique seem to be pre-eminent in physical perfection. Cornilliac ascribes this wonderful beauty, which is the rule rather than the exception in Martinique, to the mixture of Carib blood with Caucassian and Negro. One writer says:

"Both men and women are often so perfect anatomically that the artist wishing to create a 'Mercury' or a 'Venus' need only to take a cast of the body of one of these natives without making one modification from neck to heel."



MARKET SQUARE IN ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.



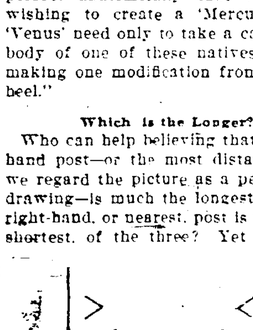
HOW THE ERUPTION WAS CAUSED.

(Water from the ocean flowed in and met the molten mass in the mountain's interior. The steam generated thereby, following the line of least resistance, blew off the top of the volcano.)

in the shape of an oval with rough edges, its greatest width being fifteen miles. At the lower end of this main part the old Fort Royal Bay—since the French Revolution called Fort de France Bay—cuts in so deep as to come within six miles of meeting the inlets of Le Robert and Le Francais on the other side.

The whole area of the island, near 400 square miles, is mountainous. Besides Mont Pelee, there are farther south and about midway of the oval the three crests of Courbet, and all along the great ridge are the black and ragged cones of old volcanoes.

The mountainous interior is torn and slashed with ancient earthquake upheavals, and there are perpendicular cliffs, deep clefts and gorges, black holes filled with water and swift torrents dashing over precipices and falling into caverns—in a word, all the fantastic savagery of volcanic scenery.



PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREET, ST. PIERRE

RIVER ROXALANE, WHICH FLOWS THROUGH ST. PIERRE, DIVIDING THE CITY.

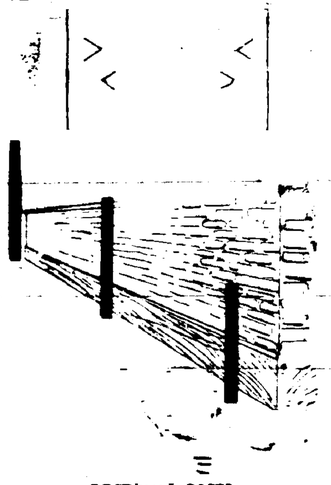
(Lava is supposed to have flowed down this stream upon the town below.)

it the whole covered with the richest verdure of the tropics.

The total population of the island is reckoned at 175,000, of whom 10,000 are whites, 15,000 of Asiatic origin

Which is the Longer?

Who can help believing that the left-hand post—or the most distant one if we regard the picture as a perspective drawing—is much the longest, and the right-hand, or nearest, post is much the shortest, of the three? Yet measurement with rule or compass will show that all three are of exactly the same length.



DECEPTIVE POSTS.

The eye is deceived by the inclined lines, which represent the top and bottom of the wall, so in the upper diagram the short inclined lines deceive the eye and make the two equal horizontal lines appear unequal. The deception in the case of the posts, says the New York Herald, is chiefly an effect of perspective.

There are 250,000 coins and medals in the British Museum.

WOMAN'S REALM.

THE WOMEN OF JAPAN.

Improvement in Their Condition the Effect of Western Civilization.

The place occupied by woman in all far Eastern lands is, in general, well known. In Japan, however, for the largest part of its history, woman has not been quite the social zero or slave she has been in India, Siam, China, or Korea. Indeed, in ancient times and until about 600 years ago, the Japanese woman stood comparatively high, not only as wife and mother and companion in the home, but as scholar, writer, artist and adviser in business, and even in affairs of state. It is remarkable that in the early classics of Japanese literature the names of women are among those of the leaders in both prose and poetry. Until the thirteenth century their social relations were in great degree unconstrained, and they were graced, along with domestic knowledge, by many of the highest attainments in refined learning—in history, poetry, fiction and religious lore, and in artistic skill. The change, to be deplored, that at length befell woman's position, took place chiefly in consequence of the universal civil wars that devastated the empire from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, and the dominance during the latter part of Japan's middle ages of the social regulations of the Chinese age of Confucius.

With the acceptance of Confucianism by the upper and ruling classes about three centuries ago, the Japanese woman sank almost out of sight as a social factor everywhere outside the home; and so she remained until the present period of the general political, religious, scientific and social revivification of the people under the influence of the civilization of Christendom.

I can best illustrate woman's position during the 250 years of the Takugawa Shogunate, the age just preceding the recent restoration of the Emperor to active sovereignty, by a few quotations from the "Greater Learning for Women," the code most widely accepted as regulative of woman's place and conduct. "Seeing that it is a girl's destiny on reaching womanhood," says the Onna Daigaku, "to go to a new home and live in submission to her father-in-law and mother-in-law, it is even more incumbent on her than it is on a boy to receive with all reverence her parents' instructions." "The only qualities that befit a woman are gentle obedience, chastity, mercy and quietness."

"After her marriage her chief duty is to honor her father-in-law and her mother-in-law—to honor them even beyond her own father and mother—to love and reverence them with all ardor, and to tend them with every practice of filial piety." "A woman must look to her husband as her lord"—or, as another code expresses it, "as her only heaven to look up to"—"and must serve him with all worship and reverence." "Her lifelong duty is obedience."

Much else is enjoined in this code, but only in like tone, concerning woman's relations, which are exclusively those of daughter, wife and mother. The closing injunction reads: "Parents, teach the foregoing maxims to your daughters from their tenderest years. Copy them out from time to time, that they may read and never forget them."

But during the past fifty years, under the beneficent increase of the influences of Western civilization, important changes, just now becoming strongly marked, have begun to affect this degrading social condition. It cannot be said that these changes have as yet been very widely operative. Japanese society is still greatly bound by the code of Confucius. Outside the capital and some of the chief commercial centres women still remain ignorant of what you and I consider their essential worth. They are deprived of the sense of personal freedom and the self-reliance necessary for their own best welfare and for the best development of human society, of which they are parts, co-ordinate with men.

The changes of which I speak began, occasioned by the pro-foreign movement started about thirty years ago. The statesmen then in command of the empire, in establishing an enlightened educational system, were induced to include in their plans a liberal education for girls, and to send to America and Europe some promising young women for preparation in foreign schools as teachers for their countrywomen.

At present there are more than 5000 women employed as instructors in schools modeled in accordance with the educational systems of the West; and in those schools are more than a million girls as pupils.—Woman's Journal.

Three Eras of Women.

It is worthy of observation that the three greatest periods of English literature and remarkable military conquest occurred under three women—Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria. The reign of Queen Elizabeth, which lasted forty-five years (1558-1603), received an unfading lustre from Shakespeare, Bacon, Sidney, Spenser and Ben Johnson, and is forever associated with the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Unlike her predecessor, Queen Anne was an indolent woman of ordinary capacity. But in her short reign of twelve years (1702-1714) we had Addison, Congreve, Defoe, Pope, Prior, Swift and other authors; Newton and Berkeley, with their valuable discoveries in science, then truly in its infancy, the great Duke of Marlborough winning his brilliant victories, and the union of England and Scotland.

But it was in the reign of Queen Victoria—the longest in British annals—that the greatest advances were made in all departments of human knowledge. This reign of nearly sixty-four years witnessed great literary achievements, great contributions to art and music, tremendous progress in medical science, the prolongation of human life and the alleviation of human suffering, the abolition of ancient abuses and extraordinary strides in education and philanthropy. Though the distance traveled since the Victorian era is but a fraction of historical time, yet it is already plain that we are in another hemisphere, and that the most human, intellectual and progressive reign in the world's history is behind us.—Boston Transcript.

Charming Parasols.

Parasols are almost all things, but show a decided tendency toward lack of frills. Lace edges, tucks galore, applique, ruches are to be found in profusion, but for the most part edges are finished without frills. Black and white, white, pompadour and flowered silk, lace, chiffon and batiste are all in vogue and are used in innumerable ways, the Washington Post declares. The good old standby, the coaching umbrella, is here, as it is each year, and without noticeable change, but in silks of exquisite color. Those who can afford the luxury buy parasols, as they do gloves, for each and every gown, and to such the lovely pale pinks, blues, all alike appeal with peculiar charm. Less fortunate but more numerous mortals are content with one or two, and buy with greater discretion, choosing more durable colors.

To these last the quieter shades, dark blue and the like, appeal more keenly than the perishable silks, however charming they may appear, but for all colors, the favorite handle is the simple one of natural wood, in club style, tied with a strip of the silk and are quite plain. Pompadour stripes are favorites and are exceedingly effective, as well as serviceable, for the reason that they harmonize with many gowns. Warp printed floral designs also are popular for much the same reason. Made quite untrimmed and with handles of natural wood or enamel, they are simple enough for a tailored gown, yet allowable with an afternoon costume or a dainty summer gown.

The Correct Coiffure.

At the recent international competition of modern hairdressing, held in London, the "negligee coiffure was almost unrepresented. Studied and symmetrical dressings were the rule, and more than one dressing was hopelessly spoiled by a profusion of ornamentation." The prize offered by the French ambassador was awarded to an Englishman, who "adopted a low dressing, as did nearly every other competitor, and an indefinite Marcel wave was sparingly used. The hair in front was slightly parted to the left, and puffed rather full to each side. Marteau curls fitted closely on either side of a figure S that narrowed on to the neck. Side ornaments of tortoise shell and a high comb at the back and a short spray of geraniums in the front heightened the effect of the coiffure, which appeared less studied, and yet more finished than the rest."

Hairdressers are scarcely to be blamed for a lavish use of combs and ornaments, since they look to the sale of these articles for some of the profits of their trade—a branch which the wearing of flowers, real and artificial, had considerably lessened. We have already returned to the fashion of jeweled combs and ornaments, but nothing will ever suit the young face as well as the simple wreath of flowers.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Feminine Mouth.

The woman with a contented mouth is rare as the dodo to-day. A cursory glance at the occupants of any street car will point that fact. Women still smile when occasion demands. At the dinner table, at luncheons, at teas, at social functions of all sorts, the modern woman's face is wreathed in smiles, her lips turn riotously at their corners, but when she is alone her face betrays her.

Study the mouths of the women who ride alone in their luxurious carriages; watch the faces of the women in the street cars; note the woman anywhere who believes herself to be unobserved; always the downward droop.—Collier's Weekly.

The Newest Fashions.

Blucherettes are the fad of the moment in footwear.

Satin chiffon is a pretty new ribbon for summer gowns.

Suede hand coverings are slowly forging to the front for summer wear.

Chiffon veils, with self-colored dots widely spaced, are the vogue of the hour in veils.

Grass linen coaching parasols lined with a contrasting silk are in high favor just now.

Diaphanous textures, both for morning of evening wear, mark the extreme of summer vogue.

The very much bloused effect has been so modified upon smart bodices as to be scarcely recognizable.

A leading modiste says that the first principle of being well dressed is to be appropriately dressed.

The costume idea in a gown is the prevailing fashion this year, the jacket and skirt suit being decidedly passe.

Shirt waist suits of pongee or Shantung vie with those of foulard for first place in the affections of the summer girl.

Medallion effects, produced by lace motifs in applique, still remain one of the most popular trimming ideas of the season.

Silk embroidered white molls or plain ones elaborately tucked and adorned with entre deux of lace, are the most swagger summer evening gowns.

Polka dotted dimities or those having a dainty scattering of Pompadour rosebuds on a white ground will be smart morning gowns for seashore or mountains.

To be entirely correct the tan covert cloth jacket should be worn only in the morning, and an elaborate creation in black silk should be used in the afternoon and evening.

Fashion now distinguishes between a traveling gown and a train gown. Women of the smart set wear the former for going long distances from home, while the latter is much fussier and is for running into town for the day from the out-of-town house.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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OF NEW YORK.

ONE OF THE GREAT LIFE COMPANIES OF THE WORLD

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President.

1881 RESULTS UNPARALLELED 1901

OVER 80,000 POLICY HOLDERS, REPRESENTING NEARLY $200,000,000 OF INSURANCE.

Invested Assets, over	$12,250,000
Government Deposits, over	$600,000
Death Claims Paid, over	$14,000,000

The twentieth annual statement shows that the 1900 business brought an increase in assets—an increase in income—an increase in surplus, and an increase in insurance in force. For full information address

GEORGE M. KELLOGG, Gen. Agent,

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.

ERIE RAILROAD

Time Table in Effect Nov. 3, 1901.

WESTWARD.

No. 3	No. 7	No. 5	No. 11	No. 1	No. 29	STATIONS.	No. 16	No. 2	No. 8	No. 14	No. 12	No. 10
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Leave. Arrive.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	8.00
9.10	7.25	2.25	.....	8.55	.....	New York	7.00	7.00	7.55	12.59	6.30	8.53
6.10	6.10	6.10	.....	9.33	.....	Carbondale	5.45	5.45	5.45	.....	6.53	2.25
3.40	1.10	8.15	6.33	2.26	6.35	Susquehanna	12.05	1.32	2.30	6.45	12.22	.....
.....	note	.....	6.48	.....	6.50	Great Bend	11.41	.....	.....	6.25	note	1.43
4.30	1.45	8.55	7.15	2.58	7.20	Binghamton	10.51	1.01	1.53	6.00	11.40	.....
.....	.....	.....	7.31	.....	7.37	Union	10.22	.....	.....	5.38	.....	1.02
5.06	2.15	9.25	7.56	3.25	8.04	Owego	9.51	12.32	1.21	5.13	11.00	12.42
5.36	.....	9.51	8.32	3.49	8.40	Waverly	9.11	12.08	12.53	4.39	10.28	12.16
6.09	3.05	10.20	9.05	4.18	9.18	Elmira	8.26	11.45	12.28	4.00	9.58	11.51
6.45	3.31	10.47	9.35	4.38	9.54	Corning	7.45	11.21	12.01	3.24	9.18	11.30
7.10	.....	.....	9.56	4.54	10.19	Addison	6.55	11.05	11.45	3.02	8.56	.....
7.59	.....	.....	10.44	.....	11.15	Canisteo	6.08	10.34	.....	2.23	8.15	10.50
8.22	4.35	11.50	10.55	5.35	11.40	Hornellsville	6.00	10.26	11.05	2.15	8.05	8.10
11.30	7.05	.....	.....	8.00	4.45	Buffalo	.....	8.00	8.10	.....	4.00	6.43
1.56	8.08	.....	.....	9.09	9.09	Niagara Falls	.....	7.15	7.15	.....	12.45	8.30
11.35	6.55	2.15	.....	8.50	2.42	Salamanca	.....	7.10	8.40	11.15	5.10	6.25
11.45	7.00	2.08	.....	.....	2.50	Jamestown	.....	.....	6.48	8.57	3.05	1.08
6.30	12.30	7.40	.....	.....	9.30	Cleveland	.....	.....	11.30	.....	8.30	.....
6.50	.....	2.45	.....	.....	6.50	Cincinnati	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....
7.35	9.45	5.20	.....	.....	7.35	Chicago	.....	.....	8.00	.....	9.20	.....
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	Arrive. Leave.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

Above trains run daily except 29, which does not run Sundays between Salamanca and Jamestown, and Hornellsville and Buffalo. Jefferson Div. trains 4, 2, 1, 23 run daily except Sunday; trains 20, 22, 3 run daily; trains 34, 25, 29 run Sundays only. No. 7 does not run west of Leavittsburg, Ohio, on Mondays and days following legal holidays. No. 14 does not run Sundays between Jamestown and Salamanca. No. 7 will stop at Great Bend to let off passengers from New York. No. 12 will stop at Great Bend to pick up passengers for New York. Trains 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 are vestibuled.

Additional trains going East—No. 24, daily local, leaves Hornellsville 4.10 p. m., Canisteo 4.18, Addison 5.06, Corning 5.35, Elmira 6.21, Waverly 6.56, Owego 7.33, Binghamton 8.20, Great Bend 8.48, arrives at Susquehanna 9.05, p. m. Trains 38 and 22, daily except Sunday, leave Binghamton 6.15 a. m. and 3.35 p. m. for New York and to Carbondale via Susquehanna.

Additional Trains going West—No. 15, local, daily, leaves Susquehanna 12.15 p. m., Great Bend 12.31, Binghamton 1.07, Owego 1.59, Waverly 2.34, Elmira 3.11, Corning 3.47, Addison 4.11, Canisteo 5.00, arrives at Hornelsville 5.10 p. m. Trains 27 and 21 daily except Sunday, from New York and Carbondale, arrive at Binghamton 10.16 p. m. and 12.04 noon.

EASTWARD.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

101	17	103	STATIONS.	18	108	112	105	107	109
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Lve. Arr.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
5.25	1.45	6.45	Elmira	10.35	1.12	9.06	5.03	9.35	4.50
6.00	2.20	7.20	Corning	10.03	12.40	8.30	.....	10.43	5.18
6.42	3.06	8.03	Bath	9.23	11.59	7.47	8.05	11.01	6.23
7.35	3.56	8.58	Wayland	8.33	11.11	6.53	9.10	11.2	8.40
9.15	5.55	10.45	Rochester	6.50	9.25	5.00	10.00	11.4	7.05
p.m	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m	p.m.

TIOGA DIVISION.

STATIONS.	102	104	106
Lve. Arr.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Elmira	9.15	4.35	5.20
Lawrenceville	8.07	2.06	4.13
Tioga	7.47	1.10	3.55
Mansfield	7.30	12.30	3.37
Blossburg	7.10	11.00	3.15
	a.m	a.m.	p.m

Nos. 17, 18 and 108 run daily except Sunday; others run daily. All trains daily except Sundays.

No. 128, local, Sundays only, leaves Rochester at 8.30 a. m., Wayland 10.11, a. m., Bath 11.01 a. m., Corning 11.42, arriving at Elmira at 12.17 p. m. No. 113, daily except Sunday and Monday, leaves Elmira 3.05 a. m., Corning 4.10, a. m., Bath 4.47, Wayland 5.32 a. m., arrives at Rochester at 6.10 a. m., Parlor cars. Through Pullman sleeping cars to Albany, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake, Cambridge Springs, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago. Tourist car service to western Pacific coast and California points; also to Boston via Binghamton and Albany. *Highback seat coaches. Connections made at Binghamton, Union Depot, with D. & H. trains for Albany, Boston, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Lake George.* Dining and cafe cars. Trains protected by safety block signal system.

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KING ALI'S QUEST.

BY ANNIE M. L. HAWES.

There came a priest into the court one day,
And, standing by the throne with unbent knee,
He cried, "Great Allah hath me chosen and say,
'O king, thy brother hath sore need of thee.'"

"Our brother?" quoth the monarch, wondering.
"Know we are Ali, lord of all the sea."
"Thy brother hath sore need of thee, O king,"
The priest replied, and vanished from the place.

At night the great town slept beside the sea,
But on his pallet restless tossed the king,
And heard, "Thy brother hath sore need of thee,"
Through all the palace chambers echoing;

Till, when gray morning thro' the windows crept,
Forced by the summons pleading at his door,
Ali went forth, while all his sentries slept,
And took a way no king had gone before.

He went through fetid lane and alley dim,
He saw in prison foul the young child lie,
He heard by stake and cross the martyr's hymn,
And saw in lazar-hut the friendless die.

In vain they called him to his crown and throne.
He laughed that such poor playthings yet should be,
And answered all, "I find, at last, my own,
I know the brother that hath need of me."

Of tomb King Ali had, it is unknown,
His palace columns razed by time's rude hands,
For a[illegible] lost his scepter, and his throne,
His [illegible]s mingled with the desert's sands.

Yet down the chill wind of the past is blown
Like breath of roses o'er a wintry sea,
These words of love, "I find, at last, my own,
I know my brother that hath need of me."

—Youth's Companion.

"OF course I know I am to bear the blame, but even a worm will turn, and I have reached a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue and my own self-respect demands "

"There you go, reeling off yards of talk, talk, talk, in order that you may have the last word. You are so quarrelsome that "

"I quarrelsome! When you know perfectly well I never even have an opinion of my own. And as to the last word "

"The clerk is waiting for us to register. If you will stop scolding long enough, I will order our room."

"Room, Mr. Wilson, room? You mean rooms. We are not reduced to the necessity of dispensing with a parlor to which we can invite our friends, are we?"

"Just as you please, madame; it is like your extravagance to engage a suite. Fourth floor, then, and a suite."

"Fourth floor, Mr. Wilson, then you occupy it alone. You know we always take the second floor for fear of fire. But I presume you would be delighted if I was burned to a cinder. Wretch! In all the years we've been married I never knew you to oblige me by granting any request "

"Never mind about that, Mrs. Wilson. It's fourth floor or nothing. You know me well enough by this time to understand that I am not to be dictated to by any woman "

"Oh, no, Mr. Wilson; certainly not, particularly when that woman is your wife. I suppose by this time I ought to be glad I have a roof to cover me. Heartless man—if the world knew how you treated me "

"Please register," said the clerk, who was tired of the recriminations of the pair, and willing to help them adjust matters.

They had been engaged in this disagreeable quarrel since stepping from a carriage at the door, and there was a suggestion of one of those terrible hotel tragedies which occur so often in their expressions of rage and defiance, and the hatred which flashed from their angry eyes as they glared at each other.

"Clarence Wilson and wife, St. Paul, Minn.," was the inscription recorded on the hotel register, and several guests who had been interested in the quarreling couple sauntered up and glanced at the bold, accustomed writing, and speculated over the new arrivals.

"That isn't the handwriting of a tough," commented the clerk.

"They don't look like toughs, but they wrangle like them."

"Must have money by the way they are togged out."

"It will be either murder or divorce."

"They're too young to have good sense."

"Oh, they've been married some years. I heard her twitting him with it. They are not so young as they look."

The pair entered the hotel dining room in a pacific silence, and but for the traces of their previous ill humor would have made a very good impression. However, they went at it again, hammer and tongs before they had finished the first course.

"Did you secure good tickets for the theatre, or did you get any old thing as usual?"

"There you go, jumping at conclusions! These are the tickets—perhaps you will condescend to approve them. Best in the house."

"Six rows from the stage, and not end seats! Suppose the theatre should be on fire—how would we get out?"

"I could skip over the backs of the seats."

"And leave me to perish! Oh, the [illegible]! Yet years ago when we were first married, Mr. Wilson, [illegible] cruel [illegible] what I said. Fat[illegible] before beginning the [illegible] each man should [illegible]

thought in these days that I had married a termagant!"

"Who [illegible] you, nobody but you. My [illegible] mother "

"Now, [illegible] dragging her in. If her daughter were half as amiable as she is I wouldn't be leading such a dog's life."

Mr. Wilson seemed to have had the last word, and although the pair spoke once or twice in an undertone, the attentive waiter had no further parley to report to the head clerk.

But the quarrel was resumed in the elevator, where they snapped and snarled in such a vicious fashion that the boy related it at the desk, where

"THE CLERK IS WAITING FOR US TO REGISTER. IF YOU WILL STOP SCOLDING LONG ENOUGH, I WILL ORDER OUR ROOM."

he was told to look out for concealed weapons and to report any loud talking he might overhear in the apartments of the new guests.

"We don't want any coroner's inquest here," said the clerk. "Just keep tab on them, and if you see anything suspicious let me know."

Nothing was reported, however, until late in the evening after the return of the couple from the theatre. They had been talking loudly and disagreeably when they went out, but had returned in a more peaceable mood, although looking daggers at each other as they went up in the elevator. A call for ice water was responded to by a bell-boy, who came down from their room with eyes popping from his head.

"There'll be another murder done in this house, sure," he exclaimed. "Them two hev got it in for one'another, for she called him a ruffyan an' he said take that back or yer life will pay th' forfeet. An' they jist glared at themselves like catamounts."

The clerk sent for the landlord. "I think we should look into this," he said. "The couple in parlor 26 have been fighting ever since they came into the house. We don't want another tragedy."

"Who are they?" asked the landlord.

"Nice-looking people—young, too—but engaged in the worst row you ever heard."

"Married?"

"Oh, yes, they're man and wife all right—looking for a divorce, I should say. But there'll be mischief done if you don't interfere and settle their quarrel for them or find out what it's about."

"I'll go up and see them," said the landlord, "and you might as well come along as a witness, and bring the boy—he may have to tell what he heard. Come on."

Arrived opposite parlor 26, the landlord and his suite, reinforced by several curious guests and a few chambermaids, stopped to reconnoiter. All was silent, and the party looked at each other with gloomy forebodings of having arrived too late. No quarrel was in progress, but instead peals of girlish laughter saluted their listening ears, accompanied by a series of masculine ha-ha's and a festive bass voice saying:

"Such a lark, Nellie! I never would have believed it possible. I never had so much fun in my life. Why, you looked like a little savage?"

"Oh, you should have seen yourself! Why, Clarence, dear, there was malignant hatred in your face every time you spoke to me. I hope we didn't overdo it. You called me a termagant."

"Yes, dear, but you called me a wretch!"

Here there was a sound so suggestive of a tender reconciliation—an explosive kiss—that the landlord deemed it expedient to beat a hasty retreat with his accumulated forces. But not before they had heard through the panels a sweet cooing voice in the triumphant remark:

"And not a soul of them will ever dream that we are just married and on our wedding trip."—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

"Literary Skeletons" For Sale.

A London second-hand bookseller is offering in his catalogue the potentiality of literary fame. He advertises a budget of "skeleton projects" in the manuscript of a deceased author. These projects are for "really solid and great works," some of which have been anticipated, while others remain fallow. "To the antiquarian, bibliographical and critical scholar in search of fresh ideas, the volume should prove a desideratum." The young Bons, we know, lack and suffer hunger, but a scholar so jaded as to be in search of fresh ideas is hardly likely to "find himself" in this way. Probably the bookseller has a very good inkling of this, since for all these projects, "the majority of which still lie in the womb of the future," he asks only six shillings, the price of one completed novel.—London Chronicle.

Measuring a Plowman's Work.

The up-to-date farmer can estimate quite closely what amount of work his men do in a day, and the way in which he does it is very ingenious. Assuming that a good plowman will walk about eighteen miles a day, he proceeds to determine how much land will [illegible] in that walk. The factor in the case is the width of the plow. Cutting a ninch furrow, a full day's work will mean the plowing of an acre and a quarter; an eighteen furrow implement, one acre and a half; an 11-inch furrow, two acres and a 15-inch furrow, two and three-quarters acres. Thus the farmer knows how many [illegible] before beginning the [illegible]

ISLAND FIERY FURNACES

CARIBBEES ARE GREAT ASH HEAPS EVER READY TO EXPLODE.

Eruptions Come With Terrific Suddenness and When Least Expected—No Flow of Lava, But Gigantic Explosion of Steam, Gas and Red Hot Cinders.

Professor Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, and geologist of the Agassiz West Indian Expedition, writes in the New York Herald as follows: Across the throat of the Caribbean extends a chain of islands (the Carribees), which are really smouldering furnaces, with fires banked up, ever ready to break forth at some unexpected and inopportune moment. This group, commencing with Saba, on the north, near our own Porto Rico, and ending with Grenada, on the south, near Trinidad, consists of ancient ash heaps, piled up in times past by volcanic action. These old ash heaps have weathered into fertile soil, which, bathed by an undue share of moisture, has become covered with ripe growths of damp and mouldering vegetation. This same soil also produces all the richest vegetable products of the tropics. These volcanic island of the tropics.

These volcanic islands have been slowly piling up since the beginning of the Tertiary Period, and their bases extend beneath the waters for a depth as great as their summits project above it, making their total height nearly 10,000 feet above their submerged bases.

The northern islands of the necklace, like Saa and St. Eustatius, are simple crater cones, but the centre of the chain consists of four larger islands—Gaudeloupe, Dominica, San Lucia and St. Vincent—each of which is a complicated mass of old volcanic vents, whose peaks attain their greatest height in Mount Dioblotim, in Dominica, 4747 feet above the sea.

These volcanoes do not conform to the type which most people have in mind, for from them there flow no fiery streams of lava, nor do they always give days of warning before their outbreaks. On the other hand, their eruptions consist of hot water, cinders and mud. Their explosions come with terrific suddenness and when least expected. In volcanoes which eject lava, the ascending column of molten liquid vibrates the earth for days or months before it reaches the surface, and the people of the vicinity can always fortell the eruptions. This is not so with the cinder type, for they explode suddenly and do their damage without much warning.

While the explosions by which the mud and cinder were ejected have been sudden, they have taken place only at long intrvals of time, each one adding its pile to the surface debris and obliterating the previous landscape.

It had been so long since any explosions occurred that most geographers as well as the inhabitants of the islands, had considered that the forces which produced them were spent, and classified them as extinct volcanoes. It is true that the soufriere of Gaudeloupe has sent up from its summit from time immemorial faint puffs of steam, and that upon Dominica and other of the islands there were a few hot springs, but for nearly a hundred years there had not been the least sign of explosion. There is also an old crater or soufriere on the island of San Lucia which contains some boiling springs.

Within human history there has been but one serious eruption in the Carribee Islands, but this, like the present catastrophe, was one of the most destructive the world had ever seen. In 1812 the mountain of Morne Garon, on the island of St. Vincent, about ninety miles south of Martinique, exploded. The explosion was a most fatal and far reaching cataclysm, being equaled in recent years only by that of Krakatoa, in the Straits of Sunda. In Caracas, 10,000 persons were buried in a single moment, and after this event ruin was wrought all along the line of the Andes by earthquakes.

Morne Garon vomited vast clouds of dust, which darkened the sun for an entire day and spread over a hundred miles of sea and land. The volumes of mud changed the configuration of the island, as well as its eastern end. The present crater, formed at that time, is half a mile in diameter and 500 feet deep, and is now a beautiful lake, walled in by rocky cliffs to a height of 800 feet. Its slopes are covered with peaceful vegetation and fields of cane.

The Island of Martinique is composed almost entirely of old volcanic material, and is dominated by three conspicuous peaks, which have probably been volcanic in the past. Mont Pelee, the highest of these, is 4428 feet in height, and dominates the northern end of the island. Near the centre of the island is Corbet, 3960 feet in height, and near the southwestern end, Vauclin, 1657 feet.

In a peaceful hight behind the sheltering ice of Pelee lay St. Pierre. This city, with its 25,000 inhabitants, isolated from the rest of the island and the world except by the call of an occasional passing steamer, led a tranquil and quiet existence. So narrow was the sloping beach upon which it is situated that there was hardly room for its population, crowded in houses of antique pattern, built in old French colonial days. The streets were paved with cobble stone, and through each gutter flowed a quiet stream of mountain water. The inhabitants were almost entirely Martiniques, that quaint race composed of a mixture of African, French and Carib blood, noted for its beauty and its misfortunes.

Hurricanes, plague, misgovernment and the French-English wars played merry havoc with these people, but no calamity resulting from the explosion of Mont Pelee is one of which they never dreamed. They had looked upon its verdure clad slopes only as the home of the sprites and goblins which abound in their peculiar folk lore and of the dreaded fer de lance, the most fatal serpent in existence, which inhabits only this island and [illegible]

[illegible] expected at Mont Pelee was [illegible] A gigantic explosion of [illegible] gas, accompanied by a [illegible] hot cinders which, falling upon the homes and shipping, burned and partially buried them.

Volcanism is still one of the most inexplicable and profound problems, which defies the power of geologists to explain, and one of the most singular peculiarities is the fact that it sometimes breaks forth simultaneously in widely distant parts of the earth.

A sympathetic relation of this kind has long been known between Hecla and Vesuvius, and it is very probable that the Carib volcanoes have some such sympathetic relation with the volcanoes of Central America and Southern Mexico. At the time of the explosion of St. Vincent other explosions preceded or followed it in Northern South America and Central America.

The present outburst of Mont Pelee, in Martinique, is apparently the culminating of a number of recent volcanic disturbances which have been unusually severe. Colima, in Mexico, was in eruption but a few months ago, while Chelpancingo, the capital of the State of Guerrero, was nearly destroyed by earthquakes which followed. Only a few days ago the cities of Gautamala were shaken down by tremendous earthquakes. In a few days, when news can be received from the inaccessible interior of Central America, it will probably be learned that some of the numerous volcanic summits of that region have exploded.

Although widely distant, there seems to be a geological relation between the Caribbean and the Central American volcanic chains.

The whole region of the American Mediterranean, instead of being a body of water, as it appears on the maps, is looked upon by geologists as a great east and west mountain system, whose ridges, except the few Antilles, are submerged beneath the waters, where profound valleys and submerged mountain crests are found between the banks and depths. This Antillean mountain system suddenly terminates at each end to the east and west, with lines of great volcanoes running at right angles to it. These are the volcanic chains of Central America and of the Caribbean Islands.

It is a singular fact that both these volcanic chains are of the peculiar type which erupt cinders and mud, and it certainly appears as if there were some sympathetic relation between them.

ABOUT TOWN NAMES.

They Begin With Aa, and Include Everything Under the Sun.

The men who named the towns and streams of the world had very ingenious minds. There is hardly an animal, a vegetable, a mineral, or a person of note, that they left out of their nomenclature, and they put in besides many names that refer apparently to nothing under the sun—that are, in fact, nonsense.

The world's names probably begin with Aa, a French river, and end with Zyweic, a Galician town. In between come all the birds, all the animals, all the fishes, all the historic places and characters that one can think of, while trees appear with a peculiar frequency.

In the United States, for instance, there are an Oak, Ill.; an Oak, Ia.; an Oak, Kan.; an Oak, Mich.; an Oak, Minn., and an Oak, Neb., and continuing alphabetically there are Oak Bar, Cal.; Oak Bluff, Ark.; Oak Bower, Ga.; Oak Centre, Minn.; Oak City, Utah; four Oak Creeks, twenty-one Oakdales; Oak Dam, Ind.; Oak Farm, Miss.; eleven Oakfields; Oak Flat, Ark.; Oakford, Ill.; six Oak Forests, two Oak Glens; twenty-nine Oak groves, and so on, through the alphabet, to Oak Wood, a name given to eighteen towns. Other trees occur with a similar frequency.

Among historical characters used to name towns with take Washington for a sample. There are thirty Washington counties and 241 cities, villages and townships called Washington.

Among birds take the eagle. There are seventeen towns named Eagle, and in compounds the bird appears in Eagle Branch, Eagle Bridge, Eagle City, Eagle Cliff, Eagle Corners, Eagle Creek (ten of the latter), Eagle Ford, Eagle Fork, Eagle Furnace, Eagle Grove, Eagle Harbor, and so on through sixty-four towns to Eaglewood, N. J.

The deer is a popular animal name. There are two towns called Deer simply, while in compounds there are twenty-seven Deer Creeks and sixty Deerfields, Deer Groves, Deer Licks, Deer Lodges, Deer Parks, Deer Runs, Deer Trails, Deer Valleys and Deer Walks.

Gold, from the mineral kingdom, has many places named after it, though there is only one place called plain Gold, and that is a township in Bureau County, Ill. There is an abundance, though, of Gold Creeks, Golden Bridges, Golden Brooks, Golden Cities, Golden Corners, Golden Dales, Golden Groves, Golden Hills, Golden Lakes, Golden Valleys and so on.

Not only noble things and persons—things of good report—figure in the world's nomenclature, but ignoble, mean things, also may be found. The snake, for instance, is considered abhorrent, yet there are over a dozen American towns named after it, among them being Snakebite, N. C.; Snake Creek, Va.; Snake Prairie, Tex.; Snake Root, Va., and Snake Spring, Pa.—Philadelphia Record.

The Modern Infant.

I have heard of a seven-months-old Bostonian, who has never sat up since she was born, despite the gratifying fact that she is a well-made infant. No, this babe is merely the victim of the latest nickel-plated, double-back-action fad, which is bringing up the present generation as a species of infantile convict. Poor baby! Not any jumps and cuddles for you, much less kisses. Only a horizontal position, without a thing to look at, and not a soul to respond to, ah, goo! The sentimental nurse watches all day, and the mother drops in between four and five, to a sort of "afternoon modified milk," and that is all anybody sees of a dear little creature who is expected to grow up the perfect woman. Bless me, if I was that child I would scream for the police.—Boston Herald.

The Victor.

The man who wins may not always be the best man, but the world gives him the benefit of the doubt.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WRONGS WITHOUT WORDS.

When something clever starts, it makes
No difference who said it;
The one who counts is he who takes,
Without delay, the credit.
The scantily lettered swain may woo
The laurel on his bonnet,
Because he's first in getting there,
And crying forth, "I done it!"

Think not that an uncultured mind
Will haunt you as a hoodoo,
Some folk you certainly can find
Who know far less than you do.
And you their loud applause may win,
As other men have won it,
By being prompt at getting in
And bellowing, "I done it."

—Washington Star.

PITH AND POINT.

He—"Don't you ever get tired of being made love to?" She—"I might if it were always the same man."—Detroit Free Press.

The Dad—"I trust you haven't contracted debts at college, my son." The Son—"They are scarcely contracted, father."—Harvard Lampoon.

Britannia rules the wave,
As we were told at school.
But the world begins to crave
The right to waive the rule.

—Chicago Tribune.

"Is he a skilful physician?" "Is he? Why, he straightened out one man's fingers so that you couldn't tell he was a baseball pitcher."—Town and Country.

Layaround Lucas—"Wot wud youse do if youse wuz rich?" Tired Timothy—"I'd buy a seat in th' United States Senate an' I wudn't do nuthin' but set in it."—Ohio State Journal.

Castleton—"I have been making some big improvements in my library." Clubberly—"What have you been doing?" "Oh, giving away a lot of books."—Detroit Free Press.

Casey—"Don't say, 'I ain't done nothin'.'" Cassidy—"Phwy not?" Casey—"Bekase that's not good English." Cassidy—"Thrue for ye. Nayther am I."—Philadelphia Press.

'Twas Catharine Mary once, we guess,
Though now 'tis Kathryn Mae,
Styll thys ys no one's busyness
If she lykes yt that wae.

—Philadelphia Press.

She—"It must be awful to be buried alive—squeezed in a coffin and unable to move." He—"Yes, indeed. I tell you, Jane, there are worse places than this flat, if you only stop to think about it."—Judge.

"How is your husband this afternoon, Mrs. Dobbs?" "Why, the doctor says as how if he lives till morning he shall have some hopes of him; but if he don't he is afeared he must give him up."—Tit-Bits.

Merchant—"What did that man want?" Clerk—"He didn't seem to know." Merchant—"What was he kicking about when he went out?" Clerk—"I suppose he was kicking because he didn't get it."—Philadelphia Press.

"That is tough luck," said Ham mournfully, as he leaned out over the side of the ark. "What's wrong now?" queried Shem. "Why, all this water to fish in," replied Ham, "and only two fishin' worms on board."—Ohio State Journal.

"Pooh!" said Daisy, scornfully. "The idea of your being afraid of a poor old house dog! Why, he eats out of my hand!" "I don't doubt it," replied Burroughs, dubiously, "but what I am afraid of is that he may take a notion to eat out of my leg."—Smart Set.

First Office Boy—"I read in de paper about a kid w'ot had two great-great grandmothers, a great-great-grandfather an' a whole bunch o' great-grand mothers an' great-grandfathers." Second Office Boy—"Gee! He oughter see a lot o' baseball games dis season."—Philadelphia Record.

Canny in Second Engagement.

For years a young man and young woman had been engaged and each had economized with a view to having the more to spend when they should marry. Six months ago, however, the engagement was broken, and shortly afterward the young woman became the fiance of another man. This man she encourages to spend his money lavishly—on her. He has bought her beautiful silver for her toilet table, the latest design and engraved with her initials, a handsome leather traveling bag completely fitted out, rugs books and other articles to make home comfortable. "No more economizing for me," says the girl. "If he invests so much in me, we won't be so likely to quarrel, and certainly he will not have the money to spend on another girl," which is the wisdom that rules sentiment in these modern days.—New York Press.

Killed Over a Hundred Rattlesnakes.

John Wynn, a resident of Upper McKay Creek, in Umatilla County, Oregon, had a startling experience, when he succeeded in slaughtering 110 rattlesnakes with the aid of a cottonwood club. Wynn is a sheepman, and was looking after one of his bands. He had started home, and was descending the hillside near a ledge of rocks when he came upon a pile of snakes in the sun. He leaped to one side and came very near stepping on a similar pile of snakes. They did not notice him and he stole away. He returned, reinforced with two men, all of them having clubs. His companions became alarmed, but Wynn was not daunted and made an attack. When he had killed the last he could find alive he counted the reptiles and found that 110 of them were dead.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Reserved Railway Seats.

To avoid disputes between passengers and to permit them to reserve their places in railway carriages, the Paris-Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company has decided to introduce on trial in certain trains between Paris and Marseilles a novel apparatus which will be placed above the seat selected.

When the traveler has placed in this apparatus a ticket delivered to him gratis by the company his seat will be guaranteed, and no other method of looking places before the departure of the train will be recognized as legal.—London Mail.

Russian Marriage Laws.

No person in Russia is allowed to marry more than five times, and no person under eighteen is permitted to

Peculiar Merit

In what it is and what it does containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system in true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." SUSIE A. HAIRSTON, Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

SAHARA UNDER THE SEA.

Curious Facts That Seem to Point to the Former Submergence of the Desert.

M. Chevalier, known for his interesting botanical explorations in the French Soudan, has communicated to the French Academy of Sciences certain curious facts which seem to point to the immersion of the Sahara in comparatively recent geological times. There have been found in the neighborhood of Timbuctoo, on the southern edge of the desert, the fossil remains of two marine forms of animals which are still living on the coasts of Senegambia. The presence of the fossil sea-urchin at Zau Saghair, discovered some time ago, is to be associated with these more recent finds of marine forms in the desert. This evidence is important as a contribution to the much-disputed question as to whether the Saharan lands were formerly under the waters of the Atlantic.

The very strongest of testimony is accumulating in favor of the hypothesis of the former submergence of the Sahara. These facts are among the latest contributions to our knowledge of the desert, which is quite well known now when we compare with the present accumulation of facts the meagre information that was accessible only thirty years ago.

It will be remembered that about that time some Englishmen proposed to dig a canal on the northwest coast of Africa south of Morocco, to admit the waters of the Atlantic into the desert. It was argued that a great inland sea would thus be created in the desert and that vessels from Europe and America might steam through this canal and touch at ports along the rich western Soudan. Of course, the project was based on the notion that a large part of the Sahara lay below the level of the sea.

But we now know that the mean elevation of the Sahara is far above sea level. It is supposed that the average height of the desert above the surface of the Atlantic is about 1500 feet. No part of the desert is known to lie below sea level, except in certain limited areas along its northern border and near the Nile. The lowest part of the region which it was proposed to submerge is in the district of El Juf, which is 500 feet above sea level. No way is known at present of artificially introducing the waters of the Atlantic into the Sahara, except to pump them in. If these facts had been known thirty years ago we should have heard nothing of the great project so much exploited in the newspapers of that day of creating a large inland sea in Sahara.—New York Sun.

Indignity to a Famous Table.

A piece of furniture of great historic interest has been turned to unworthy uses. The old table of the House of Commons was rescued from the fire which destroyed, in 1834, the chapel of St. Stephen's. It has been for the last seventy years reverentially preserved and is now located in the members' tea room of the House of Commons. It has lately been converted every afternoon into a tea table, and is decked with a white tablecloth, on which are placed a hot-water urn and a tray containing teacups. The table from different sides of which Pitt and Fox thundered, and on which Burke placed his notes when he pleaded for conciliation with America and denounced the excesses of the French Revolution, surely might have been spared such degradation.—London News.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about the kidneys and their diseases, by simply addressing Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Royal Poultry Keepers.

Poultry keeping is one of the modern delights of society. That it should be so may puzzle those who place the farmyard hen, and who have never visited a big poultry show, where fancy fowls are staged in all their glory. No lover of the beautiful in nature can fail to be impressed by the delicate coloring of some of these aristocrats of the poultry world, the exquisite markings and the quaint eccentricities of others. The arts and sciences of breeding may remain a closed book to us. But the wonderful products of modern fanciers demand admiration.

The Queen is the first poultry keeper in the kingdom, and a regular exhibitor and prize winner at all the great shows. One of her favorite varieties is the Silkie, a quaint little fowl, with white plumage of silky texture. The King, if he is not actually a poultry fancier, has a sincere respect for the Silkie fowl, for they are wonderful mothers for rearing pheasants and are much in request at Sandringham. The Queen also has some of the tiniest and smartest bantams in the country, and their excellence from a show point of view is proved by the number of prizes they win.—London M. A. P.

How Jocko Carried Off the Jam.

A sweet little story concerning a pet monkey and a pot of jam is vouched for by a Johns Hopkins University man now residing on McCulloh street.

It was in the country and all on a summer's day the family monkey was seen scudding homeward liberally drenched in raspberry jam. He was pursued by an irate neighbor with uplifted broom, but once safe on the home plat, he swung himself lightly into the nearest tree and peacefully listened to her tale of wrong.

It seems the neighbor some hours before had been making jam, a great bowl of which sat cooling on a table beneath the trees. This the monkey spied, but had scarcely started liberally helping himself to when he was discovered. With loud outcry and the broom the lady started toward him, when the mischievous beast, knowing his minutes were numbered, hastily overturned the bowl on the table. Then rolling himself joyously in it several times from head to heels he scampered beyond her reach. During the recital of her woe and in fact during the remainder of the day, the monkey sat scooping the sweetmeat from his body, and licking his paws with glee.—Baltimore Sun.

After you once know the virtues of

Hale's Honey OF Horehound and Tar

you will never be without it. Coughs, colds and sore throats are quickly relieved and soon cured by its wonderful healing power. For sale in drug stores. 25 cents, 50 cents and $1. Largest size cheapest.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

CURE IN ONE MINUTE.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. 2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA. Mention this paper.

ABSOLUTELY PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY

From Distillery Direct to Consumer.

In order to introduce our Six Years-Old, Gilt-Edge, Pure, Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey in all parts of the country, we will send it, put up in plain, [illegible] packed, in a plain box, to any point in the United States, either by freight or express, at the following prices:

1 full quart bottle for only $1.25
3 full quart bottles for only $3.50
6 full quart bottles for only $6.75
12 full quart bottles for only $12.50

FREE With every order we will put in FREE OF CHARGE a sample bottle of our celebrated California Wine, either Port, Sherry, Catawba or Tokay. Please state which kind you prefer.

We do not pay express or freight charges, but add the quart bottle of our best wine free of charge to recompense buyers for the small amount they pay to railroad companies for delivering the goods to them. It is cheapest to order goods sent by freight, unless you are in a hurry, if live within two hundred miles of this city.

This offer is made to induce you to try our GILT EDGE RYE, an absolutely pure Whiskey, distilled from best grain at our own distillery. Once you try this Whiskey you will always want it.

As to our responsibility, we refer to any bank or mercantile house in Philadelphia.

Remit by express money order, Bank Draft or Money order on Philadelphia. All orders filled same day as received. Address [illegible]

When writing mention reading our generous offer in this paper.

Rattlesnake Oil.

We want to buy a gallon of PURE rattlesnake oil at once. Bring it in any quantity you have. . .

Pharmacists. HYER & HOWD, Wellsboro.

Do You Comb Your Hair?

Of course you do. Well, we wish to [illegible] we have the finest assortment of [illegible]bs ever shown in town—Celluloid, [illegible]d Rubber and Aluminum. We have [illegible]ew Hard Rubber unbreakable comb, [illegible]ished between the teeth, which allows [illegible] comb to pass through the hair with [illegible]s pulling and breaking of the hair. [illegible]rice of this comb, from 25 cents to 50 cents. Other combs from 5 cents up.

BLATCHLEY & CAMPBELL,

PHARMACISTS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WANTED.—Potatoes and butter, at Bryden's.

SALT! SALT!—280 lbs. to barrel, best quality only, 95 cents a barrel, at F. B. Wetmore's *only*. Store near depot, Wellsboro.—May 29-2t.

PAN AMERICAN WALL PAPER.—You will find more new wall paper, and cheaper, at F. B. Wetmore's, near depot, Wellsboro, than at any other place. Good prices paid for eggs and butter.

LADIES and gentlemen making business or pleasure trips to Elmira can find pleasant apartments with Mrs. Thomas Veazie, 143½ West Water street, opposite Sheehan & Dean's dry goods house. —May 14-tf.

LADIES' Tailor-made Suits, Walking Skirts, Silk Skirts, Shirt Waists, etc. Suits to order a specialty and fit guaranteed. Best syles with prices reasonable. MISS KATHERINE ROBINSON,
May 15-tf. *81 Main street.*

$5,000 SALE.—Reynolds Bros., of Elmira, will be at Bryden's White Front from next Monday, May 26th, until Saturday, May 31th, with a full line of Suits, Wash Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Dressing Sacks, etc.—May 22-2w.

THE Millinery Goods at the Fair Store will be open for your inspection on and after Friday, March 28th. Miss Kelly has arrived with a very fine assortment of Millinery Goods selected personally by her in New York. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

SEED CORN for fodder or ensilage at the Wellsboro Roller Mills. I have a large and selected stock of the best varieties, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Call and inspect goods and prices before buying elsewhere.
May 8-tf GEO. C. BROOKS.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.—I have secured the agency for the celebrated Hathaway Kitchen Cabinet and am prepared to fill all orders promptly for the same. Orders also taken for window awnings, tents, etc. M. T. MYERS,
Bryden's Old Stand, Main St.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF SALT.—Best quality, full weight barrels, only $1.00 per barrel. M. BERNKOPF & BRO.,
FISCHLER BROS.,
GEO. P. RIBEROLLE,
GRAVES & MATHERS,
HAMMOND BROS.,
May 22-3t. GEO. M. SPALDING.

EXCURSION TO WATKINS GLEN.—On Memorial Day, May 30th, the New York Central will sell excursion tickets from points on the Pennsylvania division and intermediate points to Watkins Glen and return, at very low rates. These tickets will be good on date of sale only but will be available for all regular trains. Excursionists will have over five hours in which to visit the glen and other interesting points in that vicinity. See excursion dodgers and consult agents as to specific rates, time of trains, etc.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO KNOXVILLE.—To accommodate delegates and others desiring to attend the Republican County Convention at Knoxville on Monday, June 2, the New York Central has arranged for a special train to leave Lawrenceville on arrival of train No. 4 from Wellsboro, stopping at Nelson, Elkland and Osceola, arriving at Knoxville about 2:30 a. m. Two extra coaches will start from Wellsboro on train No. 4 and run through to Knoxville without change, returning, on regular train No. 3, same date. Passengers should supply themselves with one way or round trip tickets to mileage books.

SOME of the scenes in "Eight Bells," which will be at the Auditorium this evening, are very notably funny, particularly that with the wild white horse and sick carriage, the stateroom frolics aboard an ocean steamer and funny deck scene. The fun is fast and furious but withal clean and wholesome. The brothers Byrne are acrobats of considerable skill and pantomimists of unlimited resources. The surprise in the way of unexpected disappearances, somersaults into third story windows, vaults over walls and through walls where there is apparently no opening, and innumerable other tricks of the limber performers keep the audience wondering without question.

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

New Advertisements.

Rattlesnake Oil Wanted—Hyer & Howd.
Shifts and Wraps—Model Dry Goods House.
Corning Daily Democrat—E. S. Underhill & Co.
W. L. Douglas' Shoes—Rosenbaum & Phillips.
Ready-to-Wear Garments—Max Bernkopf & Bro.
We Want to Talk to You—Rosenbaum & Phillips.
Administratrix's Notice—Estate of John Sampson.
Lawn Mowers, Refrigerators, etc.—Roberts & Gardner.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—"Eight Bells" to-night.

—Memorial day to-morrow.

—School will close next Wednesday.

—The bank will be closed to-morrow, a legal holiday.

—Mrs. E. E. Hyer left this morning for Binghamton to visit relatives.

—Miss Anna Bowen, of Washington, is visiting relatives and friends in town.

—Uri Buckley, of Minoa, N. Y., formerly of Antrim, was in town Saturday.

—Rev. William Heakes attended the annual diocesan convention at York this week.

—Messrs. C. H. and Miles DeCoursey, of Liberty, were in town yesterday on business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Edwards, of Elkland, have been visiting friends in town this week.

—Many of the little ones, and some of the older ones as well, are wrestling with the whooping cough.

—Mrs. Harold G. Roy left yesterday for a month's visit at the home of her mother in Cincinnati.

—Mrs. Leroy Gleason, of Canton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. David Cameron, and her brother, Judge John I. Mitchell.

—M. H. Stebbins, of this borough, has secured the contract for building the abutments to the iron bridge to be built near Cross Fork.

—Miss Louise Bowen will open a dental office in the rooms on the second floor of the Watrous block, recently vacated by A. Petit.

—State Bank Examiner James L. White, of Philadelphia, is in town doing some missionary work for the Stone-Elkin faction.

—The Jacobson block, recently purchased by F. E. Watrous, Esq., is being newly painted, which will make a very noticeable improvement.

—District Attorney Rockwell delivered the oration at the Memorial day exercises in the West Branch cemetery in Delmar last Sunday afternoon.

—Hon. H. B. Packer and F. W. Siemens left for Michigan last Saturday night to further investigate timber lands which they inspected a few weeks ago.

—That "politics make queer bedfellows" was never more fully realized in this section than during the present contest for delegates to the State Convention.

—It is now expected that Attorney General Elkin, candidate for Governor, will participate in the Memorial exercises at the Auditorium to-morrow afternoon.

—A ball team composed of players from the High School nine and the Wellsboro Regulars will play the Galeton club on the Athletic grounds to-morrow afternoon.

—The ladies of St. Paul's Church are making arrangements to give a grand concert for the benefit of the new organ fund on the evening of June 20th. Further particulars will be announced later.

—The Coudersport *Enterprise* says: "It is said that Wellsboro capitalists are talking of opening a bank at Austin. Those interested are probably the capitalists who contemplated organizing a company here."

—The High School ball team was worsted by the Mansfield Normal boys on the home home grounds last Saturday afternoon. The game was well played and was witnessed by a good sized crowd. Score, 6 to 2.

—Last Saturday 50 or more shoemakers and men of other trades from Lestershire, N. Y., passed the over Pine Creek division on their way to Slate Run, where they are employed peeling bark, the season opening on Monday.

—On Monday Messrs. Klock & Shumway shipped two car loads of calves from this station. It was an unusually fine lot. They numbered 122 and averaged 156 pounds each. Five cents per pound was paid, one farmer receiving $114.50 for 14 head.

—Mrs. W. A. Ostrander, of Roulette, Potter county, who was fatally burned by the explosion of natural gas in her home a few days ago, was born near this borough 47 years ago. Her maiden name was Mary Yerington. Her husband and one son survive her.

—Last Friday the following insane inmates at the county poorhouse were taken to the Danville asylum: Francis Dobbins, aged 17, of Arnot; Mrs. Margaret Harrer, aged 79, of Liberty township, and Mrs. Phoebe A. Owen, aged 84, of Jackson township. The two aged patients are both widows.

—Mrs. George W. Houk and daughter, Margaret, of London, England, are the guests of Mrs. Sarah Spalding on Central avenue. Mrs. Houk is a former resident of this borough, having spent her girlhood days here, but for the past four years has lived in London, where Mr. Houk is engaged in business.

—Last Thursday evening Alice Dailey, aged 4 years, of Corning, was kicked in the chest by the family carriage horse and fatally injured. The horse was grazing in the yard and the litte girl and her small brother were playing about when the accident occurred. She died on Saturday morning. The little one was a niece of M. F. Moran, of this borough.

—Some of the rag-time weather of blustery March has been prevalent in this locality for several days. The mercury has been hovering about the freezing point and snow was flying in the air yesterday morning. Snow is reported to have fallen early in the day at several places in the county. It was the coldest May weather known for many years and great damage has been done to fruit and growing vegetation.

—"Josh" Cooney, an all-round tough, of Elmira, was arrested at Tioga last Friday evening, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was brought to this borough Saturday afternoon and committed to jail. An Elmira paper says: "It is reported he was pounded to a standstill at Tioga, tied with ropes and carried to the Wellsboro jail." Cooney was in this borough on Friday and was intoxicated.

—The retail price of potatoes in many western cities has advanced to $1.20 a bushel. In this market 75 cents has been paid by dealers and it would not be surprising if they went to a dollar before new potatoes become plentiful. There are a few large lots of potatoes in the hands of growers in this county. It is a question whether 75 cents this time of year pays the grower any better than 50 or 60 cents in the fall. If, as claimed by some, the loss from rot and shrinkage will average 25 per cent, the increased price will only cover that, and the extra work for caring for them during the winter is lost.

—Memorial services were held last Sunday by soldier organizations. In the morning George Cook Post attended the Free Baptist church in a body and listened to a most interesting sermon by Rev. Roberts, pastor of the church. The Union Veteran Legion held a special service at the First Baptist church in the afternoon and were addressed by Rev. James A. Boyce. In the evening many of the old veterans attended the Methodist church to hear Rev. Dennis talk on religion and patriotism, his subject being "The Man With the Empty Coat Sleeve." The several churches were decorated for the occasion with flowers and in national colors. Special musical programmes were rendered by the choirs, which included a solo by Carl Crance, basso, of the Crance Trio, at the latter church.

Special Trains to Wellsboro.

On account of the Elkin mass meeting to be held at Wellsboro to-morrow evening, the New York Central will start a special train from Tioga at 6:15 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points, arriving at Wellsboro at 7:00 p. m., and sell one day tickets to Wellsboro and return at rate of 55 cents from Tioga, 40 cents from Hammond, 30 cents from Holiday, 25 cents from Middlebury and Niles Valley and 15 cents from Stokesdale Junction and Stokesdale. Returning, train will leave Wellsboro at 11:00 p. m.

Also will start a special train from Antrim at 6:20 p. m., stopping at Summit and Round Top, and sell tickets to Wellsboro and return at rate of 50 cents from Antrim, 40 cents from Summit and 25 cents from Round Top. Returning, train will leave Wellsboro for Antrim and intermediate points at 11:15 p. m.

Commencement Exercises.

The Commencement exercises of the Wellsboro High School will be held in the Auditorium next Wednesday evening. Miss Lucy Austin will be Salutatorian and Miss Edith A. Bailey Valedictorian. Leroy Smith will be Historian and Charles Sullivan, Prophet. Essays will be read by Misses Beatrice Bernkopf and Florence Buckley and orations will be delivered by Messrs. James M. Crichton and Ralph Webb. An innovation in the exercises will be a debate on "Imperialism" between Ivan Bernkopf and Calvin Fleming.

An admission of 10 cents will be charged, the proceeds to be used for the school library fund. Seats can be obtained at Hyer and Howd's on and after next Monday.

Death of a Young Soldier.

Clarence E. Carey, son of John Carey, of this borough, died on April 6th at the First Reserve Hospital in Manila, of tuberculosis of the kidneys. He was a member of the 14th Battery, Field Artillery, and had been in service in the Philippines the past two years.

The young man was 20 years of age and was the only son of Mr. Carey. He attended the public schools in this borough eight or ten years ago and will be remembered by many of his schoolmates and companions. For several years past he had lived with his grandmother at Lindley.

MET A HORRIBLE DEATH

Niles Valley Man Struck by an Erie Passenger Train at Elmira.

DID NOT HEAR THE WARNING

His Skull Completely Mashed and Death Was Instantaneous—Had Been Visiting His Daughter at Elmira Heights—Was a Veteran of the Civil War.

Edward R. Hilliker, of Niles Valley, was killed by the cars at Elmira Heights on Monday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock. It was the old story of stepping off of one track to allow a train to pass and getting directly in front of another coming from the opposite direction.

An Elmira paper says that at the time the accident occurred the man was seen to be walking west on the east bound track. A freight train, east bound, approaching, Hilliker, without turning to look back, stepped over on the other track, just in front of Erie passenger train No. 101, west bound, which struck him in the back of the head and threw his body 25 or 30 feet ahead of it and between the rails. When assistance arrived the man was dead. His skull was completely mashed.

The train was stopped as quickly as possible and the body placed in the baggage car and carried to West Junction, where it was removed to undertaking rooms at Horseheads.

Mr. Hilliker was about 55 years of age and was a veteran of the civil war. He had been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Daniel E. Mosher, in Elmira Heights. On Monday afternoon he went to Elmira with Mrs. Mosher, and when they returned to the Heights he said that he would go directly to the house and let her go on up town. It was probably while going home that he was struck.

The only eye witnesses of the accident were the engineer and fireman of the passenger train. The engineer said that he blew the whistle and rang the bell, but Hilliker evidently had not heard it at all.

MEMORIAL DAY PROGRAMME.

Cook Post Completes Arrangements for the Proper Observance of the Day.

The comrades of George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., and of Union Veteran Legion, No. 105, with the ladies of the Relief Corps and the delegations from the public schools of the borough, intending to take part in the exercises, will form line on Memorial day, promptly at 1:30 p. m., on Main street, fronting the Grand Army Hall, and with the Wellsboro drum corps leading will march via Main street and East avenue to the Bache Auditorium, at which place exercises as follows will be observed:

Singing by Wellsboro Glee Club.
Prayer by Post Chaplain R. E. Pond.
Opening by Post Commander, including reading by Post Adjutant of order for observance of Memorial day.
Singing by delegation from schools.
Reading of Lincoln's oration at Gettysburg by Hon. David Cameron.
Recitation—"My Captain," by delegation from schools.
Memorial Oration by Hon. Charles Tubbs.
Solo—Mrs. Lloyd Smith.
Star Spangled Banner, Mrs. Smith and Glee Club.
Benediction, Rev. William Heakes.

At the close of the exercises at the Auditorium the procession for march to the cemetery will form on East avenue fronting the Auditorium in the following order:

Wellsboro Drum Corps.
Comrades of Post and other soldiers.
Union Veteran Legion.
Delegation from schools.
Women's Relief Corps in carriages.
Flower wagon and escort.
Carriages occupied by the orator of the day, disabled Comrades and invited guests.
Citizens and visitors generally.

The Committee of Arrangements cordially invite all visiting soldiers, not affiliating either with the Post or the Legion, to join in the parade and in attendance at the exercises to be observed.

The committee deem that they are not unreasonable in making a request that the day be given a general observance, and that all business places be closed during the hours from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Contributions of flowers in generous measure, for grave decorations, are solicited from the public generally, of the borough and vicinity, and it is requested that such contributions be sent the G. A. R. Hall as early as 9 o'clock on Memorial day.

Comrade Jonathan V. Morgan will act as marshall of the parade and will select from the members of the Post or Legion such assistants as he may deem requisite.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements. D. L. DEANE,
Chairman.

Withdraws From the Contest.

The following letter to Hon. R. K. Young, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, explains itself:

SCRANTON, May 27, 1902.

Dear Sir:—My candidacy for Governor of Pennsylvania has been, is, and will continue to be, strictly upon non-factional lines. Since I registered in Tioga, I find that the contest has assumed a factional aspect in the county, and I do not wish to participate in any contest savoring of factionalism.

I, therefore, respectfully request that you erase my name from the ballot which is to be voted at your primaries on the 31st instant.

Very truly yours,
L. A. WATRES.

Barn Fired by Lightning.

Last Friday afternoon during the thunder storm the barn of David Herrington, in Charleston, was struck by lightning and the hay set on fire. Alfred Shaw, of this borough, who was engaged in building an addition to Mr. Herrington's dwelling, hastened to the barn and dashed a pail of milk on the blaze which was extinguished later with a few pails of water. The electric bolt struck the peak of the roof and splintered several rafters.

CARS WENT INTO CREEK.

An Exciting Wreck Occurred on the Central Near Tiadaghton.

A serious freight wreck occurred on the Central this side of Tiadaghton last Friday evening at 5:20 o'clock. The trucks on two cars left the track while the train was running at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Of the nine cars in the train two crashed against the bank or mountain side of the track, and four rolled down the steep bank and into the waters of Pine creek. A brakeman was badly injured with bruises and cuts about the face. He was taken to the hospital at Corning.

The freight was an extra, bound from Corning to Jersey Shore, with nine cars. Just north of Tiadaghton, while running at an unusually high rate of speed for freight trains, two trucks left the rails at the front end of the train. The balance of the train piled up. The brakeman was thrown violently against the side of a car, but the other members of the crew escaped without serious injury.

The tracks were cleared in a few hours and traffic resumed. It is not known what caused the trucks to leave the track.

The Borough Council.

Burgess Deans and all the members except Mr. Bailey were present at the regular meeting of the Borough Council on Monday evening.

Bills amounting to $130 were ordered paid.

Mr. Dartt reported that a sidewalk was necessary on West Water street, but asked for more time in which to employ an engineer to establish a proper grade.

The incandescent lights asked to be located in front of St. Peter's church and at the West avenue bridge, were ordered to be installed. Also the railing on the bridge was ordered to be extended sufficiently to protect travelers from accidents at that place.

An invitation from the Geo. Cook Post, G. A. R., requesting that the Burgess and Council participate in the exercises on Memorial day, was read and accepted.

In regard to repairing the sidewalks President Longwell stated that the walks must be repaired where the proper notice had been served; that it was an injustice to the taxpayers who kept up their walks to be called upon to pay damages to persons being injured by falling through defective walks, and that he was in favor of the enforcement of the ordinance.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to build or repair walks of all property owners who had been legally notified to build or repair the same and had failed to comply with said notice.

New Trial Awarded.

Judge Rice, of the Superior Court, has handed down the following decision: Alexander Smith against the township of Jackson. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Tioga county. Judgment reversed and new trial awarded.

The above decision is the result of a case tried at the April term of court last year, when Mr. Smith was given a verdict of $1,500 damages. Smith sued for $5,000 damages for injuries received by being thrown from his wagon into the bed of the creek while crossing a bridge. The accident was caused by his horse stepping through a hole in the bridge.

The case was appealed by the attorneys for Jackson township, Messrs. Sherwood and Owlett and Norman H. Ryan, and last Thursday the Superior Court granted a new trial.

To Evade Oleomargarine Law.

To evade the oleomargarine law, which goes into effect July 1st, dealers in some parts of the State are preparing to place upon the local markets a compound for the use of consumers by which the unappetizing white substitute can be colored to resemble butter. Instead of the manufacturer coloring the oleo, the doctoring will be done by the housewife.

With each purchase of uncolored butterine sold the purchaser will receive a capsule the size of a large raisin. Each capsule contains a few drops of a fluid which when worked into the butterine will change its color from a lard-like white to a rich yellow.

Under the law, hotels and restaurants that serve butterine will not be permitted to color it.

Rushing Soft Coal Through.

The demand for soft coal caused by the strike of the miners in the anthracite regions has greatly stimulated work at all the mines in this county. The coal is shipped to various destinations and will be used for the most part by manufacturing industries that have heretofore used anthracite.

Several extra crews have been called out to haul the coal from the mining towns and the sidings of the Erie and Central at many points are stored to their greatest capacity with trains of soft coal. It is expected that the heavy coal traffic will continue for some time and that fuel will be given the preference over other low class freight, as it is badly needed at many eastern points.

Letter to John Rogers, Wellsboro, Pa.

Dear Sir:—We have on file testimonials from men who have had L. & M. Paint wear for 14 years on their houses without re painting. Most people get tired of a color before that time. The extreme durability of L. & M. coupled with its great economy due to the fact that you add much oil to each gallon of paint has enabled us to keep up our enormous sales. No thinking house-owner will buy a thin paint when he can get his paint and oil separately at proper price for each and then mix them together. Kindly obtain our color cards and prices from Roberts & Gardner.

Very truly
LOWMAN & MARTINEZ,
Paint Makers.

HAS OIL BEEN STRUCK?

Considerable Excitement Prevails in Vicinity of Sebring Test Well.

GUARDED BY ARMED MEN

Members of the Company Are of the Opinion That Petroleum Has Been Struck and That an Attempt is Being Made to Freeze Them Out.

The third well of the Tioga Valley Oil and Gas Company, located about two miles from Liberty, is said to have made a good showing of oil. The company is composed of stockholders from Elmira, Arnot, Blossburg and Waverly, the greater number being from Elmira. The well will be drilled into the supposed oil bearing sand this week.

A sensational feature of the affair is the allegation that a guard of armed men are stationed to prevent others than the favored stockholders from getting near the oil well.

It appears that the company some time ago started to put down a well at Sebring. After drilling for some weeks operations were discontinued, and, so it is alleged, the officials of the company refused to acquaint the Liberty and Blossburg stockholders of the depth of the well or give any information concerning it.

About a week ago two of the stockholders, D. O. Merrick and William Doe, went to the well to gain what information they could. Upon their arrival at the well they found drilling in progress and when the tools were withdrawn Mr. Doe saw oil on the rope, but he claims that the driller quickly reversed and lowered the tools beneath the surface, thus preventing Doe from seeing as much as he would have liked to. The two men were also informed by the driller that he had orders to permit no one in the derrick without an order from the president.

A committee of stockholders was then called together and secured an order from the president to inspect the well, after threatening to put the company in the hands of a receiver if such an order was not issued. When the committee returned to the well with the order the driller refused to admit them.

—Later in the evening another stockholder, apparently a friend of the driller, started to visit the well with a driver, and they were halted by two armed men as they approached the well. This friend, upon making himself known, was permitted to pass into the derrick and the driver to return without his companion.

Now the stockholders claim that oil has been struck in paying quantities. There is considerable excitement over the affair and the matter will probably get into the courts.

Farmers' Institutes.

The County Board of Farmers' Institute Managers will meet at the County Commissioners' office on the second Tuesday of June, to arrange for the place where Institutes are to be held this season. All of our people who desire Institutes ought to attend this meeting and present their claims. This Board is composed of the local members of the State Board of Agriculture, and one representative from each county agricultural society, the Pomona Grange and County Alliance. If you find that you cannot attend this meeting, address a letter with your request to Chairman of Board of Managers, care of County Commissioners.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BORN.

CALLAHAN.—At Ansonia, Pa., May 29, 1902, to the wife of Mr. John W. Callahan, a daughter.

MARRIED.

DEARMAN—KILKEY.—At the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. S. L. Dengle, Tiadaghton, Pa., May 21, 1902, Mr. Charles G. Dearman, of Knoxville, Pa., and Miss Althea Kilkey, of Austinburg, Pa.

SCHOONOVER—MACK.—At the home of the bride's mother, Woodhull, N. Y., by Rev. W. H. Henderson, Mr. Manuel Schoonover, of Azelta, Pa., and Miss Emma Mack, of Osceola, Pa.

WHEELER—GARDNER.—At the Harrison House, Lawrenceville, Pa., May 25, 1902, Mr. Homer Wheeler and Miss Anna J. Gardner, both of Mansfield, Pa.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the DELMAR SCHOOL BOARD at the court house in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organization for the ensuing year and for such other business as may be necessary. By order of the Board.
GEORGE F. FRANCIS,
Attest: E. E. BENJAMIN, Sec'y. President.
May 22, 1902-2t.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of JOHN SAMPSON, late of Charleston, deceased, having been granted to Lucy E. Sampson by the Register of Tioga county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same at once, and all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned.
LUCY E. SAMPSON,
Administratrix.
Crooked Creek, Pa., May 29, 1902-6t.

SHUR-ON EYE GLASSES

ARE ON FOR-SURE.

Call and see them. Controlled in this vicinity by

Dr. D. E. ACKLEY

Optician and Eye Specialist,

Office and residence, Crafton St., Wellsboro.

THE BIGGEST PROFIT ON ANGELL'S STAR CONDITION POWDER IS MADE BY THE MAN WHO FEEDS IT.

"ALL THE NEWS THE DAY IT IS NEWS."

The Daily Democrat,

The Favorite for Evening Reading.

Prints more General, Vicinity and Local News Items, and is read by more people than any other Daily Newspaper printed and circulated in this section. Member of the Associated Press. Market Reports corrected each day.

$2 PER YEAR DELIVERED BY MAIL.

50c. for Three months, $1 for Six months.

The new train schedule on the Central will make it possible to serve this leading evening newspaper of the Southern Tier in a dozen Pennsylvania localities that have never before been privileged to enjoy the inducements offered mail subscribers.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM YOUR HOME TOWN

And Fifty Others in this Vicinity.

E. S. UNDERHILL & CO., PUBLISHERS, CORNING, N.Y.

WOOL Highest Market Price Paid WOOL

AT THE

New Flour, Feed and Seed Store.

WE SELL THE BEST TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED.

All Kinds of Seed Grain, Barley, Millet, Fodder Corn, Etc.

IT PAYS TO SOW MILLET AND FODDER CORN.

GET OUR PRICES ON MILL FEEDS, CHOP, BRAN, Etc.

BEST OF everything. GIVE US A CALL.

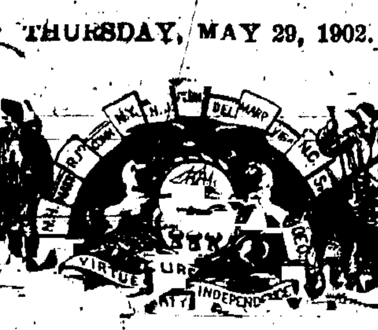
H. M. JOHNSTON & CO.,

WELLSBORO GAZETTE, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.



FRANK CO[illegible]ERY, - - Editor and Proprietor

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
O. H. DAVIS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
S. O. PUTNAM.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
HUGH L. KERWIN.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
HARRY D. WHEELER.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
L. A. TROWBRIDGE.

IT has been many a day since Tioga county has been so thoroughly stirred up over local candidates as at the present time. The agony will soon be over.

AMERICAN beef at 24 cents a pound in New York city and 14 cents in London, makes another one of those "conditions and not a theory" that Grover Cleveland used to talk about.

THE Census Bureau has issued a report comprising agricultural statistics of the counties in the United States. It shows that Lancaster county, this State, leads the country in the number of farms, value of buildings and products and in amount of gross receipts.

MAY, 1902, will be written down in history as a month that has furnished the most appalling list of fatalities caused by the elements of any single month in the history of the world. Death and devastation unparalleled have held sway throughout the world.

A CONTEMPORARY says Boss Quay has selected Pennepacker for Governor. According to reports, during the last session of the general assembly aided by the State Executive, as to the deals and transactions in franchise grabs, Quay's previous selection for Governor was dollar-packer.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that if Judge Pennepacker is nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania Senator M. S. Quay, in all probability, will be made chairman of the State Central Committee. He is likely to be chosen by the convention that nominates the candidate for Governor.

HENRY CLAY McCORMICK, ex-Attorney General, died at his home in Williamsport on Monday afternoon from Bright's disease, aged 57 years. Immediately following the announcement of his death there was a general tolling of bells throughout the city. He was a former Congressman from this district for two terms, from 1886 to 1890, and Attorney General during the administration of Governor Hastings. Mr. McCormick was heavily interested in valuable lumber lands, and was considered a very wealthy man. He had a wide acquaintance in this county and was sincerely respected and admired by all who knew him. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

DEMOCRATIC State Chairman Creasy is making arrangements for the most thorough party organization throughout the State that has been effected in many years. A committee is to be organized in each school district, under the direction of the nine division committees and with the co-operation of the county committees. The party throughout the State is harmonious and enthusiastic and it will go into the campaign thoroughly equipped and with a determination to win. Democratic prospects were never brighter than they are this year and it is gratifying to know that the leaders are determined to make the best of their opportunities. Surely nothing will be allowed to go by default, and the outlook is altogether encouraging.

THE ELKIN-QUAY FARCE.

The Elkin-Quay farce still continues to hold the boards and promises to grow more and more animated until the convention is over. It interests a part of the voters of the State, amuses another part and disgusts still another goodly sized portion. Those who hope to share in the political plunder of the State Government are deeply interested in the result. The Democrats, who seem to be in doubt as to whether the contest is simply a friendly bout with gloves in order to throw sand in the eyes of the people, or a fight to the finish, are amused, while the Republicans who have declared themselves against Quayism, no matter under what name it may parade itself, are disgusted at the grand stand play now being made by Quay to fool the party into the belief that it has no choice except as between him and one who has been taught all the Old Man's political [illegible] in addition to having some distinctly his own.

The candidates for State delegates to be voted for at the Republican primaries on Saturday [illegible] as follows: Warren [illegible] Miller, De Witt [illegible] Smith [illegible] Ferris are favorable [illegible] Judge Pennepacker [illegible] Harry R. Purple [illegible] Henry [illegible] of Elkin for Governor.

It is expected [illegible] will play [illegible] for the gubernatorial [illegible] Pennypacker, Elkin and Wat[illegible] are all [illegible] as candidates for [illegible]

WELLSBORO DEMOCRATS.

For the [illegible] Democratic [illegible] of some of the the coun[illegible]ers in various parts of t[illegible] who, during the recent con- bee[illegible] County Commissioner, have [illegible] harping and blatantly declaring that "Wellsboro Democrats want everything," we will state that *but one Democrat from Wellsboro has been elected to the office of County Commissioner during the past quarter of a century.* During that period four successful candidates have come from the eastern part of the county, as follows: N. A. Elliott, of Mansfield, two terms; C. N. Rumsey, of Sullivan, C. H. DeWitt, of Sullivan, and J. F. Pitts, of Richmond, one term each; W. H. Baxter, of Nelson, and H. D. Wheeler, of Delmar, one term each.

In 1896 Louis Doumaux, of Wellsboro, was elected for one term by the Democrats. In 1899, after being defeated in the county convention for the nomination for a second term, he ran as an independent candidate and was reelected by the votes of disloyal Democrats—who bolted honest John Kelley, of Charleston, simply because he was a Catholic—assisted by Republican friends.

In justice to Wellsboro Democrats it is only fair to say that they are entitled to some recognition at the hands of the party, occasionally. The vote of this borough is double, yes ten times greater than many of the election districts in county—Hamilton township excepted on certain occasions. The voters have always been loyal and faithful to the party nominees, which is more than can be said of some districts we know of; sufficient interest has always been maintained in the ranks to hold primaries every year—which are conducted fair honorable—and send delegates to the county convention. When it has come to contributing to the fund for campaign and convention expenses, Wellsboro has responded with her share.

While they make no pretensions of being "the whole thing," Wellsboro Democrats believe in honorable and fair treatment at the hands of voters of Democratic principles in other parts of the county.

It may be of some consolation to the chronic kickers to look over the list of Republican candidates for county offices and take notice that *seven of the twelve candidates are residents of Wellsboro.*

DECORATION DAY.

The beautiful custom of strewing the graves of the soldiers with flowers originated in the South in war time, and was speedily spread to all parts of the United States. Soon after the close of the Civil War General John A. Logan, as Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, appointed May 30 as the Memorial Day to be observed by the Grand Army men, and now the custom of holding the day in loving remembrance of the patriots who died for their country has become so general that all the States and Territories have made May 30 a legal holiday except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. Eight of the Southern States have Confederate memorial days of their own. In this county and State, which sent forth a mighty band to battle for the cause of freedom and national integrity, Memorial Day will meet with general observance. Each year is thinning the ranks of the survivors of the great conflict and adding to the solemnity of the occasion, which should not only mark our gratitude to the dead who fell in a glorious cause, but carry home a lesson of patriotism to the living. As Abraham Lincoln said in his famous Gettysburg address:

"The world will little note, or long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated here to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Among the most precious heritages of a nation are its great men and great deeds. The characters of Washington, Marshall and Lincoln are standards of civic virtue. The anniversaries of their births should be constantly celebrated, and the self-sacrifice of our soldiers should always be held in remembrance in order that the youth of the land may be "inflamed with the admiration of virtue, stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God, and famous to all ages."

GOOD MARKETS.

Farmers Can Easily Dispose of All Their Products at Fair Prices.

Returns to the State Department of Agriculture show that the Pennsylvania farmer has a better market for his products than the farmer of any other State in the union. Deputy Secretary Martin says that the number of farms in this State has increased during the last ten years from 212,000 to 224,623, an average of over 1,000 annually.

The actual value of the 1,896,488 neat cattle on the farms in Pennsylvania in 1901 was \$43,063,191; the value of the 943,773 dairy cows was \$29,141,561.

The profit for the year from the dairy cows, if they yielded 140 pounds of butter each at twenty cents per pound, which Deputy Secretary Martin says is a low estimate, was \$27,000,000. The actual value of the 1,531,066 sheep was \$4,642,606. if each sheep yielded four pounds of wool, at twenty cents per pound, it meant a revenue of \$1,200,000 to their owners.

The number of horses on the farms in [illegible] last year was 590,961, and [illegible] \$41,948,827. The number of swine was 1,107,861; their value \$5,890,-295.

The actual value of neat cattle, horses, sheep and swine on the farms in this State in 1901 was \$94,484,919. Add to this the revenue of \$27,000,000, derived from the sale of butter and \$1,200,000 from the sale of wool, bring the amount up to over \$112,000,000.

The figures are compiled from the annual returns to the department and show the enormous value of the farms of Pennsylvania, which ranks sixth in agricultural importance in the United States.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

A Summary of Local Events and Happenings of the Week.

—Mansfield has a tennis club.

—It is reported that Liberty is to have a newspaper.

—Sixteen cents per pound is being paid for wool.

—Jersey Shore is to have a new \$10,-000 Catholic church.

—Large bundles of old newspapers at this office for 10 cents.

—The Episcopal church members at Galeton expect to build a chapel soon.

—The creamery in Sullivan is now making over 400 pounds of butter daily.

—An addition 40 by 60 feet is being made to the Eberle tannery at Westfield.

—George Cole and W. H. Hurlburt, of Westfield, will open a bakery in Cross Fork.

—Five cows belonging to Selah Frost, of Rutland, were killed by lightning last Sunday.

—The bark peeling season has opened and good workmen are receiving \$2 a day and board.

—Rev. M. G. Smith, of Charleston, has received a call from a Baptist church on the Pacific coast.

—Commencing July 1st the salary of the Postmaster at Mansfield will be increased from \$1,700 to \$1,800.

—The Mansfield band gave its first Sunday concert in Smythe Park at that place last Sunday afternoon.

—The question of building a Catholic church at Elkland is being agitated by the members of that denomination.

—Many farmers in Union have recently had sheep and lambs killed by dogs. Thirteen sheep in one flock were killed one night.

—Rev. David Craft, of Angelica, N. Y., formerly of Lawrenceville, is the newly elected moderator of the Steuben Presbytery.

—C. H. Lugg, of Coudersport, formerly of Knoxville, is a candidate for Prothonotary on the Prohibition ticket in Potter county.

—Edward E. Rockwell, of Lawrenceville, has been allowed an increase of pension at the rate of \$10 per month, commencing May 24, 1901.

—Ernest Gerow, of East Charleston, is said to have been knocked down a few days ago, from the shock of a bolt of lightning which struck near him.

—A labratory to be used in determining the chemical strength and the reaction of the bark liquids used in tanning has been placed in the Elkland tannery.

—The seventeen-year locusts have put in their appearance in some parts of the State, but according to an authority on the pest we are not to have them in this immediate neighborhood for five years yet.

—A Millerton barber is the owner of a violin made by Stradivarius, the inscription in quaint characters on the inside being as follows: "Antonius Stradivarius Cremoneufis, Faciebut Anno 1721."

—The Geneva *Courier* says that it is reported that when the double tracking of the Central is completed five passenger trains daily will be run to the north and south over this line. At present there are three trains each way.

—Ray Abbey, the adopted son of Postmaster Abbey, of Hector, Potter county, has been arrested for robbing the post-office over which his father presided. The boy has confessed and will be taken to Williamsport for trial in the United States District Court next month.

—The postal authorities have fixed a penalty of \$200 on persons taking out of the office mail, other than their own, and not returning it. This includes papers as well as letters. Of course the penalty does not apply to persons receiving mail upon request of owner.

—One day last week the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Tubbs, of Sunderlinville, Potter county, fell in the family spring and was drowned. When found the head and shoulders of the child were buried in the mud, there being only a little water in the spring.

—A corn cob soaked in coal oil is the best exterminator you can use for the caterpillars that now infest the trees. They can be burned very handily now and if it is not done soon it will be too late. Trees will be entirely denuded of foliage and, perhaps, killed.

—The work of double tracking the Fall Brook district of the Central between Jersey Shore and Torbert's siding will be commenced in a few days. The firm of Sundstrom & Stratton has the contract for all of this work on the division and is building an office and boarding house at Harris station.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of the Corning *Daily Democrat* in another column. The *Democrat* is a member of the Associated Press and is one of the brightest and newsiest evening papers in the Southern Tier. Besides containing all the general news of the day it prints much matter of local interest in this vicinity.

—The New York Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, of Canandaigua, N. Y., has bought 50 acres of valuable clay land on the Pine Creek mountain about two miles north of Blackwell. The clay will be taken down the mountain by means of a chute and shipped to Canandaigua, where it will be used for the manufacture of white brick.

—It will be of interest to members of the order in this county to learn that Charles D. Thompson, ex-Supreme Finance Keeper of the Supreme Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, was arraigned in Port Huron, Michigan, on Monday, and refused to plead to the charge of embezzling \$57,000 from the order. A plea of not guilty was entered by the Court.

—Prof. Benton E. James, for many years principal of the Montrose High School, committed suicide last Thursday night by hanging himself to a tree. Temporary insanity caused by ill health is supposed to be the cause. He was a former Superintendent of Schools of Susquehanna county. He was graduated from the Mansfield Normal in the class of '77, delivered the alumni address in '97 and for some years had been a State trustee of the school.

—Mrs. Lucy M. Hazlett, aged 68, widow of John Hazlett, formerly of Nelson, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. O. Monroe, at Elmira Heights on Tuesday night, of apoplexy. She went to Elmira two weeks ago to visit her son and daughter. She is survived by two daughters and three sons: Mrs. William Pepper, J. E. and H. H. Hazlett, of Nelson, and Mrs. W. O. Monroe and F. R. Hazlett, of Elmira Heights. The remains will be taken to Nelson for burial.

—An undertaker in a neighboring county was conducting a funeral at the home of a citizen. In arranging the seats for the pall bearers he moved a music box from one end of the room to the other. In carrying the instrument he accidentally touched the lever which put the affair in motion, and the large assemblage in attendance at the last sad rites were startled and horrified to hear that rag time strain, "I Don't Care if You Never Come Back."

—And it came to pass that the people said, "Lo! we must pay the printer. We have subscribed for the paper and he hath sent it to us regularly in good faith and he must have his due. Neither must we, while taking his paper, remove from one place to another without letting him know of our whereabouts, for this is also wrong. For it is just as sinful to cheat the printer out of his earnings as it is to steal from the merchant or to rob the bank of its cash." And it was the millennium.

—A dozen or fifteen years ago farmers throughout Northeastern Pennsylvania were led to believe that there was money in raising German carp, so many of those who had streams passing through their land built small ponds and stocked them with carp fry. The result was disappointing, in most cases, at least. The farmers had to watch their ponds at night to keep poachers away. The muskrats burrowed under the dams and let the water out, and such fish as they managed to raise were coarse-grained and tasted of mud. Nearly all of these carp ponds have disappeared now.

—In a town not far away a boy was required by the teacher to write an essay on the mouth, and this is what he wrote: "The mouth is the front door to the face. It is the aperture to the cold storage of our anatomy. It is the hotbed of toothache and the bunghole of oratory. The mouth is the crimson road to the river; it is the fountain of patriotism and the tool chest for pie. Without mouth the politician would be a wanderer on the face of the earth, and go down to a dishonorable grave. It is the grocer's friend, the dentist's hope. It is the temptation lunch counter when attached to pretty girl, and tobacco fiend when attached to a man."

News From French Hill.

KEENEYVILLE, (French Hill) May 28.—During the storm last week Monday night lightning struck several telephone poles in this locality and shattered them quite badly. Five phones were also burned out.

The showers the past week have been greatly appreciated by the farmers, as everything was becoming quite dry.

Mrs. Nellie Roe, who has been visiting her sister in Corning, returned home last Sunday.

May Taylor has gone to Whites Corners to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. H. Dewey.

Uncle Luther Carpenter has so far regained his health as to be able to do a little manual labor.

The remains of Moses French, which had been buried in the French Hill cemetery for 14 years, were removed to the Keeneyville cemetery one day last week.

Philander West, Jr., of Roetown, formerly of this place, is sick with typhoid fever. Dr. Niles, of Wellsboro, is attending him.

Memorial Services at Keeneyville.

KEENEYVILLE, May 28.—Memorial services were held in the new Methodist church on Sunday. Rev. Johnson, of Little Marsh, delivered an eloquent address to the old veterans. He was assisted in the services by Revs. Gardner and Beach. The choir furnished appropriate music.

J. E. French, who has been traveling through Missouri and Nebraska, has returned to the home of his parents in this place.

Mrs. R. W. Ferry was called to Troy last week by the sudden illness and death of her father, Mr. Kenyon.

Mrs. B. S. Wainwright, of Knoxville, spent Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Owlett.

Mrs. Fred Warren, who has been seriously ill the past week, is slowly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cooper were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Potter over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Rice, of Little Marsh, were guests at the home of M. L. Wilson on Sunday.

E. J. Schoonmaker and family, of Galeton, were in town Sunday.

THE GAZETTE [illegible] cards for the ladies of Wellsboro. Fifty, with plate, \$1; 100 for \$1.50. Call and see samples.

New York Central Special Rates.

During the coming summer a large number of conventions will be held in the West, many of them on the Pacific coast, for which the New York Central will sell excursion tickets at single fare for the round trip. Among them are the following:

National Convention Traveler's Protective Association, Portland, Oregon, June 8-7.

Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, San Francisco, Cal., June 10-14.

Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., Portland, Oregon, June 10-20.

Young People's Christian Union, Presbyterian Church, Tacoma, Wash., July 23-27.

Bi-ennial meeting, Knights of Pythias, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11-22.

Grand Lodge, B. P. O. E., Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 12-11.

Tickets will be sold to the public as well as to delegates to above meetings. Information concerning rates, routes, conditions and limits of tickets for these conventions, as well as for similar meetings from time to time, may be obtained of New York Central ticket agents.

Matrimonial Agency Swindle.

Daniel Carnright, a farmer living in Troy township, Bradford county, answered an advertisement sent out by a Chicago matrimonial agency. He remitted the fee of \$5 and received a portrait of a beautiful brunette, on the back of which her personal charms were specified. By a vision of a bride with \$80,000 he was led to Chicago a few days ago, but, instead, he found a matron of the Visitation and Aid Society, who directed him to the police station. He declares he will not leave Chicago until he has found the woman who promised to be his wife, for he says he has \$1,000 sewed up in the lining of his vest. Mr. Carnright is a widower, 62 years of age.

Railroad Sold by Surrogate.

The New York and Pennsylvania railroad was sold under foreclosure proceedings at Hornellsville last Saturday afternoon by Surrogate Wheeler to F. A. and Howard Cobb. The road was sold for \$240,000. Protests against the sale were filed by Mayor Nelson and J. R. Rumsey, both stockholders.

The road runs between Canisteo, N. Y., and Shingle House, Pa., 51.7 miles, and owns four locomotives and thirty-six cars. The capital stock is \$500,000, with funded debt of an equal amount.

New Railroad Superintendent.

It is reported that P. E. Crowley, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central, will sever his connection with the road, to become Superintendent of the Boston and Albany road. A man from the Rock Island road will succeed Mr. Crowley.

Erie's New Train Schedule.

On the new schedule, effective June 15th, Erie vestibuled limited train 8 will leave Chicago 10:30 a. m., and Cincinnati 2 p. m., passing through Addison 7:06 a. m., Corning 7:23 a. m., Elmira 7:49 a. m., arriving at New York 3:30 p. m., in time to make all boat and rail connections for Sound, Atlantic Coast and other summer resorts. Through Pullman cars will make direct connection at Binghamton Union Station and arrive at Albany Union Station 1 p. m., and Boston 8 p. m. This route takes passengers by daylight to Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, the Adirondacks resorts and New England points, and is the best service ever offered to residents of the Southern Tier for New York, Albany, Boston, etc. Train carries through dining car, Pullman cars and day coaches to New York, connecting at Elmira and Waverly for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Trains No. 1 and 2 will run all the year round to and from Jamestown. Train No. 12 will have a Lehigh Valley connection at Waverly for Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia, etc. Train No. 15 will be about 30 minutes earlier. A few changes will be made in Train No. 16. Train No. 7 will stop regularly at Waverly. Rochester Div. Sunday train No. 128 will connect at Elmira with No. 2 instead of No. 8 as heretofore. All other trains will remain about the same as at present. Further announcements will be made later on.

DOTTIE DIMPLE

SHOES

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

Don't Buy Any Other

They have been sold in Wellsboro for 12 years, and for style and wear it is the leading shoe. We have a larger line than was ever before carried. Heavy and Turned Soles, nine different styles, and every pair a beauty.

If you buy these shoes for your children once you will buy them always.

For heavier wear we have the Shield line.

We also carry Spring-heel Shoes in ladies' sizes.

We will always endeavor to keep abreast of the times.

Remember the place.

SMITH & STONE

HEALTH, REST, RECREATION!!

are assured under the most favorable conditions at

Cambridge Springs, Pa.,

mid way between Chicago and New York, on the

ERIE RAILROAD.

[illegible]

D. W. COOKE, [illegible] Agent, New York.

This store has planned for a big week's selling of Women's

Ready to Wear Garments

The time is ripe for it; large purchases have been made for it, and, take it all in all, it will be a buying opportunity well worth taking advantage of.

The Season's Sale of Wash Waists.

Never before have you been invited to choose from such a collection of waistworthiness. Dainty Waists in scores of styles, both white and colored. Pick freely from them, the values are exceptional.

Excellent Showing of Silk Waists.

The ready-to-wear Silk Waists, made as these waists are made and sold at our prices, insures a buying economy to the purchaser well worth consideration.

Stylish Suits and Separate Skirts.

Every offering under these heads we consider of great value to you. If interested a prompt investigation is advised.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LINE OF

NEW AND STYLISH PARASOLS,

which we are selling at extremely low prices.

MAX BERNKOPF & BRO.

WELLSBORO, PA.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 26th

and lasting two weeks, the following prices will prevail on Suits and Wraps at the

Model Dry Goods House

Suits that were \$6.00, now \$4.98.
Suits that were 7.00, now 5.98.
Suits that were 10.00, now 7.98.
Suits that were 12.00, now 9.98.
Suits that were 13.00, now 10.98.
Suits that were 14.00, now 10.98.
Suits that were \$15.00 or \$16.00, now \$13.98.

These are all new, fresh and up-to-date goods, but owing to the backward season we propose to reduce stock by sacrificing profits. Any one desiring a suit should not miss this golden opportunity. We do not propose to be undersold on this line of goods, as we claim to be the headquarters for Suits and Wraps.

RAGLANS.

We have a good line of Silk and Cravanette Raglans which we will close out very cheap.

One Taffata Silk Raglan was \$25, now \$19. Two Peau de Soie Raglans, were \$18, now \$14. Two Sicilian Raglans, were \$15.00, now \$9.50. Cravanette Raglan, was \$16, now \$13. Cravanette Raglan, was \$15, now \$12. Venetian Raglans, were \$10, now \$8.00. The goods are the newest wrap in the cities, a dressy garment for street wear. A grand opportunity to purchase one at a very low price.

SILK JACKETS.

Here are some beautiful goods that you can buy very cheap. Silk Moire Jacket, that was \$15, now \$11. Silk Taffeta Jacket, that was \$14, now \$10.50. Silk Taffeta Jacket, that was \$12, now \$9.75. Silk Taffeta Jacket, that was \$10, now \$7.50. Silk Taffeta Jackets, that were \$8.00, now \$6.75. Other Jackets and Capes in proportion.

Millinery, Shoes, and a full line of Dress Goods, both in wool and cotton, notions, etc., kept constantly on hand. Yours respectfully,

F. C. WHITNEY, Manager.

FINKELSTEIN BROS., Prop'rs.

NEXT DOOR TO THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, WELLSBORO, PA.

GOOD ROADS.

[illegible] is essential to progress. Therefore, it goes without saying the good roads movement deserves all the assistance the progressive people of this State can give it. Good roads constitute one of the most potent factors in material progress. If you want to go anywhere there must be a way, and the going is easier and more comfortable if the way is free of obstructions.

It has been said that the business caliber of an out-of-town people may be correctly gauged by the quality of the public roads they maintain. Be this as it may, no slothful people ever constructed good roads and kept them in satisfactory condition. Good roads give silent testimony of the progressive thought and energetic action expended in their construction, and they are impartial in the benefits they bestow alike on town and country. No matter from what source comes the constructive force that makes good roads, the intercourse between the producer and the consumer is made smoother and commercial relations become closer, to their mutual benefit. The farmer can haul more to market with less mule power over good roads than over bad roads, and to the same extent the articles in the town that he must haul can more easily be carried to the home on the farm.

The people of Houston County know by experience all the conditions and qualifications of roads, bad, indifferent and good. They know what it was to work at the roads under the ante bellum [illegible] with farm plows and weed hoes, and what it is to use [an or]ganized system, under a competent superintendent, with improved machinery and convict labor. This latter system was operated several years under the alternative road law, and the quality of our roads was very much improved. The hills were graded down, the "sluiceways" raised, making the general condition of the public roads very good in comparison with their condition under the old regime.

One year ago, however, the question of expense outweighed other considerations, and the alternative system was abolished by due process of law. But there are now evidences of discontent, and the indications are that "good roads" methods will again obtain in this county.

Good roads facilitate travel, promote good temper, foster home industry, decrease the distance to market, increase mule and horse power, widen the social circle and lessen the discomforting jolts of adversity.

Be the method what it may, every community should be blessed with good roads and will be if the people so determine. Without good roads, no farming community can ever reach the summit of its possibilities, nor a city obtain all the out-of-town trade it deserves. May the "good roads" movement move onward in a steadily progressive ratio.—Editor Hodges, of the Perry Home Journal, in the Atlanta Constitution.

Roads in Europe.

Two hundred years ago England had the worst roads in the world, because the peasantry living on the roads alone were required to work them. In speaking of them Macaulay says that a route connecting two great towns which have a large and flourishing trade with each other should be maintained at the cost of the rural population scattered between them is manifestly unjust. It was not until many toll bars had been violently pulled down, until the troops had in any instances been forced to act against the people, and until much blood had been shed that a good system was introduced."

Every class now contributes to the maintenance of the road system in England. The French have probably the most efficient laws and regulations in the world for the building and repairing of highways. The Minister of Public Works has the general superintendence of all roads and ways by land and by water. There are four classes of road recognized by law, namely: (1) National, (2) departmental, (3) military, (4) cross roads. National roads are built and kept up by the national treasury. Departmental roads are a charge upon the departments through which they pass, and part of the military roads are kept up by the government and a part by the departments through which the roads pass. The cross roads are kept up by the communes, though sometimes in the thinly populated regions these communes receive assistance from the government, especially when these roads become of importance.

The National roads are paved like a street, having an average width of forty-two and one-half feet. The departmental roads are thirty-nine feet wide, and the military and cross roads are of variable width. Piles of broken stone are placed at convenient distances, and a man is constantly employed in repairing each section.—American Asphalt Journal.

Wonderful Strides.

New York has made wonderful strides in road building during the past decade, and much of this progress is directly due to the association which meets in Albany at the beginning of each year and considers legislation needed at the hands of the Legislature during that year. The association is made up of men from the various counties of the State who are intimately the conditions existing in their respective sections and are able to advise intelligently as to the legislation needed to bring about the best results.

Carrying the Servian Army Drum.

A curious incident connected with the Servian army is the manner in which most of the regiments carry the drum. It is not as in most other countries, slung in front of the man [illegible]

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Acetylene gas, as shown by the Berlin experiments, will invariably explode, if a detonator is in actual contact with it, but not otherwise.

[illegible]

Professor Pickering, of Harvard, from recent observations of the moon, thinks that there may be a little snow on that body at times. He concludes this from the fact that during the day certain light patches on the moon's surface seem to melt away, as if under the sun's heat. Other astronomers, however, are very skeptical about this, as it is accepted generally that the moon has no appreciable atmosphere; and without an atmosphere the vapor necessary to produce snow could not exist.

The possibility of poisoning from arsenic in the soil has been studied by Messrs. A. and A. F. Angell, British chemists. The arsenic impurity of a superphosphate of lime was increased to one-half of one per cent, about seventeen times the usual proportion, and this manure was applied to various crops in two lots, part at time of sowing and part when the plants were well above ground. It was found that some arsenic was drawn up mechanically into the young leaves of rhubarb and the grasses and into the green pods of beans, but no trace reached the fruit or seed of any plant.

The Rome correspondent of the London Times reports that Signor Boni, director of excavations in the Roman Forum, has made a discovery of unusual interest. He has come upon a prehistoric tomb, believed to date approximately from the eighth century B. C., containing a large urn, or "dolium," of black ware, full of calcined bones, and several reticulated egg-shaped vessels, besides a bowl and a cup, with horned handles, like those found in the terremare of the bronze age. The tomb is situated in the bed clay, some twelve feet below the level of the Sacred Way, opposite the Regia, and close by the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. In some respects this discovery is the most important yet made in the Forum.

Modernity of Mountaineering.

Now that Cecil Rhodes has established the poetry and romance of the Matoppos it is worth recalling how very modern is this love of mountains and mountain scenery. Even till the eighteenth century was more than half told their rugged grandeur was regarded with superstitious awe on the one hand and with entire indifference on the other. For Europeans the Alps stand as typical; yet it was not till 1786 that the summit of Mont Blanc was reached by Jacques Balmat, tempted by the reward offered by M. de Saussure, who himself made the expedition the following year in silk coat, silver buttons, and smart shoes—so little was mountaineering understood. But it was not till after 1851, the year when Albert Smith, having climbed Mont Blanc, gave a popular entertainment at the Egyptian Hall concerning his experiences, that the great rush of tourists to Mont Blanc and the Alps began. Whereas between 1786 and 1850 there were only fifty seven ascents, and then mostly for scientific purposes, from 1852 to 1857 there were sixty-four ascents, and the Alpine Club, started in 1858, became an inevitable corollary.—London Chronicle.

Educating Trick Aminals.

According to Paul Megrin, who is apparently a Parisian authority on animal training, the education of the cat is a much more difficult task than that of the dog. Cats are less gourmands and all violence is useless. They must be treated with politeness. In order to train any animal it is necessary to study it well; to know its character, habits and little personal peculiarities.

A young cat should be taken who has no bad habits, nor companions. Every day at a certain hour some regular operation should be gone through with. At first, by inducing him to play a little game, perhaps. Finally, some part of this game, such as sitting up, or standing on the hind legs, will have been learned so well that it can be induced without the remainder by some sign from the teacher, and the first stage in the kitten's education has been passed. After this point the remainder is comparatively simple, and the further training will simply depend on the limits of the individual cat's intelligence.

An Appreciative Listener.

"Yes," said the eminent professor at a social gathering, addressing his remarks to a small man to whom he had been introduced, "I flatter myself that I rarely fail to read a face correctly."

"So?" queried the small man.

"Yes. Now there is a lady," continued the professor, pointing to a 200-pound specimen of the fair sex, "the lines of whose countenance are as plain as print to me. The chin shows firmness of disposition, amounting to obstinacy; the pointed nose, a vicious temperament; the capacious mouth, volubility; the square chin denotes trouble for those who oppose her wishes; the eyes show a hardness of heart——"

"Wonderful, truly wonderful, professor," interrupted the small man.

"You evidently know something of the lady, then?" said the professor.

"Sure," replied the small man; "she is my wife."—Chicago News.

Advantage of Being Silly.

Being silly may not be advisable, but it keeps worry at a distance.—New York Press.

OLD ST. PIERRE WAS GAY

THE MARTINIQUE CITY FOND OF THE MONSTER THAT DESTROYED HER.

[illegible]

F. Chatenay, of the Seaboard National Bank, who knows every foot of old St. Pierre, where he lived until recently, and all of whose relatives are still there, described the town, its sleeping volcano, its suburbs of the rich [illegible] surroundings for the New York World.

"Many times have I been on old Mont Pelee," said he. "It was a scene of gayety for the people of the town, the place where they went for their picnics and forty days after every Easter the village to which all the religious people of the town repaired for the feast of Pentecost.

"See here," and he took up a calendar printed at St. Pierre. "There is the date—May 18—a red-letter date. It is a great day in St. Pierre every year. No one feared the old mountain, the highest of the thickly grouped chain of mountains which rise up behind the town. Older people there tell of an eruption in August, 1851, when ashes were showered upon the town. Since then a little lake has formed right where the eruption spouted out, and it was there when I was last on the mountain not long ago.

"St. Pierre lies curving along the water front. There is no harbor there, just an open roadstead, and the sailing vessels coming fasten to a chain brought from shore and throw an anchor out to seaward. There are no piers big enough for big steamers to come up to and the cargoes are discharged on lighters.

"The town is picturesquely beautiful, the streets away from the business part being fringed with tropical trees and flowers. Its houses are all of cement and stone. The highest building there is just four stories. But there are many buildings of imposing architecture in the town, like the ancient old cathedral, where Bishop de Montfort lives with his household of priests; the bizarre theatre copied after the Grand Opera House in Paris; the Chamber of Commerce, a rectangular building with galleries running round on the inside and a conical tower; the fine new office building of Caminade & Co., one of the wealthiest commission houses on the island; the old Custom House, facing the ocean; the City Hall, of gray stone, and many other buildings which add to the quaint charm of the old French town.

"St. Pierre is divided into three dioceses. The first they call colloquially 'The Moorage,' and the others 'The Old Town' and 'The New Town.' The old town is built on a level with the sea. Above it rises sheer up for several hundred feet a rugged cliff, bare rock.

"Further around the bend of the coast is what is called the new town. It is built on sloping ground and is the better and more modern part of the town.

"Mont Pelee rises up behind the town, some two miles away. To get to the top of it you must travel over twenty miles. Circuitous roads leading around the rugged mountains climb up to a point on the mountain where the vehicles must be abandoned and the rest of the journey made on foot.

"Far up on the mountain is the village of Morne Rouge, the home of the rich merchants and plantation owners. It is a place of between 3000 and 4000 people. It has many pretty homes, and is very cool and pleasant in summer, the sea breezes reaching it without obstruction. It is right in the shadow of the deadly crater. It is here that persons going up to the top must leave their carriages and walk the rest of the way. It is inevitable that the beautiful village of Morne Rouge was utterly destroyed if the eruption was anything like what it is described to be.

"Ah, the cool little lake on the top of Mont Pelee. High up there, 4400 feet above the water, set amid luxurious trees, with vistas of the sea and of the town below in the distance, there could be no more beautiful place. It was always a great place for picnics, and outings and gatherings of every kind. There was plenty of room, much pretty scenery and it was cool and delightful.

"No one ever thought of fearing the volcano, which all thought to be extinct. It never smoked, and the only evidence of its activity fifty-one years ago was the placid little lake, some sixty feet in circumference, right at the very top. The people crowded about by thousands, never dreaming that there was any danger.

"But to return to St. Pierre. As you come up to it from the sea it presents a beautiful spectacle, nestled down by the water, with the houses of the new town showing on the slope and the grim range of mountains walled up behind it.

"Running along the sea front is the Rue Bouille, the oldest street in the town. It is a mile and a half long, and it follows the curve of the coast. On it are the commission houses of the town, the many fruit houses, sugar headquarters and the like. The ancient Custom House faces it, too, and it is lined with old-fashioned stone buildings which have stood for many years. This street is the scene of the shipping and the greater part of the [illegible] trade of the island. [illegible] are seen to [illegible]

[illegible] of the Rue [illegible], just the distance of half a block, is the Rue [illegible] Victor Hugo, principal [illegible] and shopping of St. Pierre [illegible] parallels the [illegible]. On it are [illegible] French shops, their windows with goods from Paris.

"There are many [illegible] stores of this kind, for the [illegible] St. Pierre is very large. All the goods stock comes from Paris. [illegible] keepers are mostly French [illegible]. The pretty shops along the Rue Hugo reflect the taste and [illegible] Paris. The provision supply of [illegible] all comes from the States.

"The upper end [illegible] Rue Victor Hugo is devoted [illegible] residences. Here there is along the sidewalks. The Rue Hugo is a broad street and the important thoroughfare of the [illegible]

[illegible] dence part. Next to it is the Bishop's palace, a stately structure.

"The streets of St. Pierre present an interesting appearance. They are very [illegible] houses are built close together and with much variety of design. Streams of water run along [illegible] side of the street [illegible] cool. All the sewage [illegible] open.

"The St. Pierre Theatre is located on the Rue Victor Hugo. It is an attractive little playhouse, at which during certain seasons of the year good performances are given. Troupes come from France to play, and are given a subsidy by the Government. The theatre is of attractive design outside, and is prettily decorated within.

"The four-story building of Caminade & Co. is one of the best buildings in the city. It is of stone and iron, for St. Pierre is most modern.

"The Chamber of Commerce building is also on the Rue Victor Hugo. Paul Borde, a wealthy merchant, is at the head of the Chamber. It is the business headquarters of the city. In the tower weather charts and weather reports are kept for the information of the merchants.

"The centre of the social life of the city is the Cercle de St. Pierre—the finest club in the town. Only white persons are admitted. Here every day the leading men of the city congregate, smoke and talk over the news of the day. It is the centre of gayety and the place where dinners and public functions of a social nature are given. It is located on the Rue de l'Hospital, just off the water front.

"The Mayor of St. Pierre is Ri Fouche, a mulatto, who is, however, backed by the whites of the town. There are about 5000 whites in St. Pierre out of a population of something over 25,000. Some of the mulattoes are wealthy, but the color line is strictly drawn and there is no intermingling of races socially.

"Usually at this time of the year a regiment of soldiers is stationed at the village of Morne Rouge for their health. It is very likely a regiment was there. The soldiers are kept at Fort de France, the capital, sixteen miles away. There are two boats a day each way between St. Pierre and Fort de France. There is a branch of the Treasury located at St. Pierre.

"The principal banks of St. Pierre are the Bank of Martinique, a branch of the Bank of France, and the Colonial Bank of London's branch, located on the Rue Quaylus.

"The principal industries of the town are sugar factories. The biggest commission houses are Plissonneau & Co., Caminade & Co. and Borde & Sons. The two big rum-distilling houses in St. Pierre are L. Meyer & Co. and H. Berte. Plissonneau & Co. are agents of the Quebec steamship line, and own many sugar plantations and factories.

"The two chief newspapers of St. Pierre are Les Colonies, a daily, and Les Antilles, a tri-weekly. The trade of the town is chiefly devoted to sugar, bananas, mangoes, pineapples and all kinds of tropical fruits. There are no railroads in the island. There was one horse-car line in St. Pierre."

CURIOUS FACTS.

The largest insect known to etomologists is a Central American moth called the Erebus Strix, which expands its wings from eleven to eighteen inches.

The most wonderful bridge in the world is one of solid agate in Arizona. It is a petrified tree, from three to four feet wide. More than 100 feet of its length is in sight, both ends being imbedded in the sandstone.

The most curious sun-dial in the world is Hayou Horeo, a large promontory, extending 3000 feet above the Aegean Sea. As the sun swings around the shadow of this mountain it touches, one by one, a circle of islands, which acts as hour marks.

A Bohemian couple holds the record for procrastination. Franz Rosner, 100 years of age, was married on his deathbed to Anna Renner, aged ninety-three, at Oberpolitz. The groom died two days later. The two had been in love for seventy-five years, but had kept putting off the wedding day.

The month of February, 1866, was in one respect the most remarkable in the world's history. It had no full moon. January had two full moons and so had March, but February had none. This had not occurred since the creation of the world, and it will not occur again, according to the computation of astronomers, for 2,500,000 years. We need not worry about not having any moon in any of our months.

A remarkable quarrying feat was recently accomplished at Rubislaw quarries, Aberdeen, Scotland. A large stone had been drilled, ready for splitting, when the thought struck the foreman that the severe frost which prevailed might be utilized. Water was poured into each of the drill holes, and it was found after a couple of days that the block of granite had completely burst open. An idea of the immense power of the frost will be gathered when it is stated that the stone thus detached measures twelve feet by five feet, and has a weight of about six tons.

Smallest of Microbes.

The smallest microbe yet known is said to have been discovered by O. Voges of Buenos Ayres. It is much less than the influenza bacillus, and only just discernible when magnified about 1500 times. The work of the smallest bacterium in this troubled world is to produce deadly abscesses, known in South America as manguea, in cattle. With this special characteristic—the hotter the climate the more fatal the infection. A further peculiarity is that if the abscess is opened in its early stages the disease is arrested and the animal saved. Minuteness of the [illegible] of disease is no particular advantage to the victims; the influenza microbe made up for its diminutiveness by overwhelming numbers.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Feeling Important.

A man can't help feeling pretty important when he has just made a fat deposit in his bank account even if he has checked it all out again that same day.—New York Press.

A New Collar Demanded.

Overseers and other high officials in the contracting business say that a new kind of collar ought to be invented [illegible] those of rubber and celluloid, may be readily cleaned, yet one which is not apt to ignite or to explode.

For these men, though they are always in strenuous places where mud flies, blasts go off and water spurts from pumps, are singularly careful of their appearance and go clothed always in white linen. This linen is spotless when they put it on, but after an hour or two it may be drenched with water or caked with mud. Then, were it of rubber or celluloid, it could be cleaned instanter. But it does not do to wear rubber or celluloid where blasts detonate and dynamite abounds, lest there be trouble.

Hence the plaint of the contracting officials and overseers. They want a quick-cleaning, non-explosive collar, but this, it seems, the haberdashing trade cannot supply.—Philadelphia Record.

A Novelty in Hand Organs.

The latest novelty in hand organs has appeared in upper New York and the owner of it is the haughtiest Italian in town. It is built into a wagon, so that the organ itself represents the wagon box and in front there is a high seat for the driver. A broad canopy top protects the organ, which is equipped with a snare and a bass drum and a pair of cymbals. A good-looking horse is hitched between the shafts and no little care has been spent in decorating his harness with tassels and plates. The horse is so well trained that the full orchestra effect of the organ behind does not scare him. It may pain him, however, for his expression is as solemn as that of an elephant. The Italian who runs this outfit plays his organ and collects pennies himself. It is an imposing spectacle.—New York Sun.

Her Sense of Humor.

There is a young lady in the Navy Department who has a fine sense of humor. Part of her duty is to index the official mail signed by Judge Darling, of Vermont, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Two ladies of her acquaintance dropped in upon her the other day, and in the course of an interesting exchange of feminine views one of them exclaimed suddenly:

"What I'd like to know is, what do you do with yourself here all day, anyhow?"

"Oh, not much," was the reply of the clerk, "except read a lot of letters signed 'Darling.'"

Her visitors were astonished at the statement and sighed for additional details, but they were not forthcoming.—New York World.

The Sceptre.

The sceptre was the emblem of power. As the silver wand, so familiar in cathedrals, was once hollow, containing the "virge" or rod with which chastisement was inflicted upon the choristers and younger member of the foundation, so the royal sceptre represented the right to inflict punishment. Hence the expression "to sway the sceptre" implied the holding of regal dignity. The sceptre with the dove possessed the additional signification of the Holy Ghost, as controlling the actions of the sovereign. The same idea was conveyed at Rheims by the beautiful ceremony of letting loose a number of doves at the coronation of the French kings.—Good Words.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The bald-headed man sooner or later comes to the scratch.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

The fellow who has nothing to do can generally be depended upon to do it well.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

The mountain climber evidently believes that there's plenty of room at the top.

I Feel So Tired.

How often do we hear this and similar expressions from tired, overworked women and weary men, who do not know where to find relief. For that intense weariness, so common and so discouraging, we earnestly recommend Vogeler's Curative Compound. It is not a stimulant but a true blood purifier and strength restoring tonic, safe and sure, which will gradually build up all the weak organs in such a way as to be a lasting benefit. A fair trial of a free sample bottle which St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., of Baltimore, Md., will send you for the asking, will convince anyone of its wonderful medicinal value. It will drive all impurities from the blood, give nerve, mental and bodily strength and vigour and make the sufferer wholly a new being. It creates an appetite, makes one sleep and makes the weak strong. Do not forget that Vogeler's Curative Compound is made from the formula of a London physician, who has given years of study to same. Sample bottle free from St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore.

Mrs. Sloan, "The Royal Standard," Frimley Road, Frimley, writes: "I was a great sufferer from sciatica for many years. I tried all sorts of liniments and embrocations which had no good effect. I used St. Jacobs Oil, and the pain left me instantly."

YOUR LAST CHANCE

to buy Charter Oak Stock at 2 cents a share. On May 30th it will advance 50 per cent. A good speculation but a better investment. Best telegraph for stock. 800 acres of illuminating oil lands. $20 buys 1000 shares. Beautiful book on oil free. Don't delay. Make the advance for yourself. Best financial references given.

THE CHARTER OAK OIL CO.
[illegible] Block, Duluth, Colo.

FOR 2¢ STOCK.

Be a Good Listener.

Cultivate your conversational powers, but especially try to be a good listener. To draw people out by gen[illegible] times the highest art.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The fellow who travels to broaden his mind should simply spread himself.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

[illegible] make a wash on the first step you see [illegible]

[illegible] Cure for Consumption [illegible] coughs and colds. [illegible] Feb. 15, 1900.

The [illegible] man is never apologetic.

Mrs. Mamie Herbert, 56 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., Treasurer Empire State Fortnightly, Buffalo, N. Y., After Eight Years' Suffering Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Inflammation and ulceration of the uterus laid me low and robbed life of its joys for me. For eight years I was in frequent pain and misery, and then **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** came to me, the greatest boon I have known, for it brought new life and health to me. I used several bottles of Compound and your Sanative Wash. My improvement was slow, but from the first bottle I felt that I was better, and so I kept up courage and continued the treatment. None of my friends ever dreamed that I would be well again, but I have now enjoyed life to its fullest extent for three years."—MRS. MAMIE HERBERT.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

AND Rest FOR Tired Mothers In Warm Baths with Cuticura SOAP

And gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures, followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies fail

Millions of Mothers Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Cuticura THE SET $1. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Each pill is equivalent to one teaspoonful of liquid RESOLVENT. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing the same number of doses as a 50c. bottle of liquid RESOLVENT, price, 25c.

NO HUMBUG [illegible]
FARMER BRIGHTON, [illegible]

KNOW YOUR DESTINY. NO HUMBUG. NO FRAUD! [illegible]

[illegible] **CURE FOR** [illegible]

DROPSY CURED IN 10 TO 60 DAYS. [illegible] Dropsy Med. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

[illegible] **Thompson's Eye Water**

SUFFERED 25 YEARS

With Catarrh of the Stomach—Pe-ru-na Cured.

Congressman Botkin, of Winfield, Kan.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman Congressman Botkin says:

"My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Peruna and Manalin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure."—J. D. Botkin.

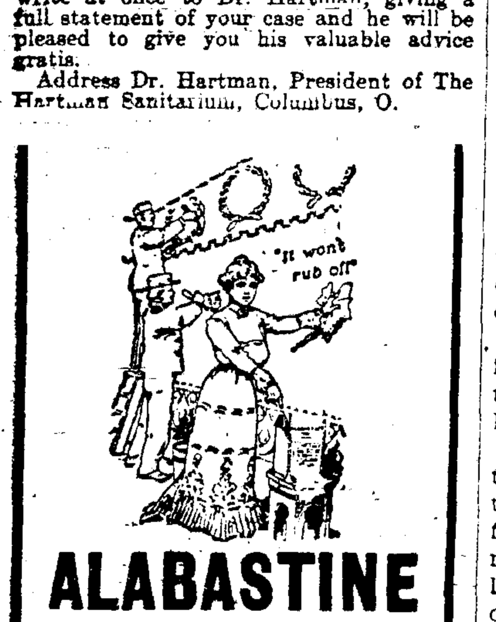
Mr. L. F. Verdery, a prominent real estate agent, of Augusta, Ga., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer from catarrhal dyspepsia. I tried many physicians, visited a good many springs, but I believe Peruna has done more for me than all of the above put together. I feel like a new person."—L. F. Verdery.

The most common form of summer catarrh is catarrh of the stomach. This is generally known as dyspepsia. Peruna cures these cases like magic.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.



ALABASTINE

The Only Durable Wall Coating

Wall Paper is unsanitary. Kalsomines are temporary, rot, rub off and scale. ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water. For sale by paint dealers everywhere.

Buy in packages and beware of worthless imitations.

ALABASTINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

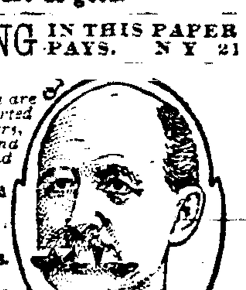
Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

10c. 25c. 50c. FOR THE BOWELS All Druggists

Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. N Y 21



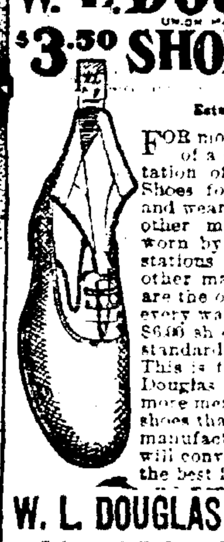
W. L. Douglas Shoes are made of the best imported and American leathers, including Patent Corona Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

Notice increase of sales: 1898, 748,706 Pairs. 1901, 1,566,720 Pairs. *Business More Than Doubled in 4 Years.*

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 UNION MADE SHOES $3.00

Established 1876.



FOR more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas' Shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes. They are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only Shoes that in every way equal $5.00 and $6.00 shoes. They are the standard of the world. This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 and $3.00 shoes than any other two manufacturers. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American Cities and best shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION. The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

How the Applicants Answered.

A candidate for the position of keeper in a city menagerie was asked the other day, when undergoing the civil-service examination: "If the prize lion sprained his ankle, what would you do to give him relief?"

"I'd get some liniment," was the answer, "and put my hand in between the iron bars and put the liniment gently on the lion's ankle." "I suppose you know," was added in parenthesis, "that I've got a wooden arm."

Another applicant, aiming at appointment as police matron, was asked what were her special qualifications for the place. "I've been a widow off and on for twenty years," she answered.

The examiners of the local Civil Service Commission tell of many amusing errors. Defining the word "horizontally," one applicant wrote: "It means going or turning in a crooked way." "Infectious," another asserted, "means a disease very much in the person, so as to have immediate attention and quietness, with no fear of contagion."

A shorthand writer was asked to take down the following from dictation and transcribe it: "In this country we have not yet formed the habit of looking at the civil service as offering a career; we are only emerging from looking on it as a political function." As the candidate wrote it out, it read: "In this country we have not yet formed the habit of looking on the civil service as from a mirror. We are only emerging from the habit of looking on civil service as a political fiction."—New York Post.

Dear Traveling in Cuba.

Cuba has 124 railways with more than 2000 miles of track for the lot, yet traveling in Cuba is not cheap. There are lines which charge passengers twelve cents a mile.

The average rate is about seven cents for first-class passengers and five cents for second-class and travel on some of the lines means many hours of miserable jolting over a wretched roadbed. Freight rates are as exorbitant as passenger rates. So detrimental is the railroad extortion to the welfare of the country in fact, that a modification of rates by military order was talked of, but the legality of the step was doubtful.

The entire railroad system of the island is valued at $70,000,000. But of the 124 lines only seventeen are public lines in the generally accepted sense.

The rest are private roads built for the transportation of sugar cane to the grinding mills. It is a curious fact that five of the principal lines representing nine-elevenths of the public roads are controlled by British capitalists.

Cuba had a railroad forty-three miles long between Havana and Güines, which began to run only a few years after the first American line was opened, but the development of railroading under Spanish rule was on a very different scale. Some people might not call it development at all.—New York Sun.

Advertising.

To the students of the University of Chicago a merchant defined advertising thus: "Influencing the minds of people. It is making others think as you desire. It means using all those forces which produce impressions and crystallize opinions. It is the creating of prestige—that quality which causes others to accept a statement without question. Advertising is a higher form of mental activity than ordinary commercial transactions."

Precious Bullets.

Bullets made of precious stones are rarities in warfare. But during the fighting on the Kashmir frontier, where the British troops defeated the rebellious Hunzas, the natives used bullets of garnets encased in lead. The British preserved many as curiosities.

Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon feeling all right again."
Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,

"THE LAND OF THE SKY."

ASHEVILLE, THE SAPPHIRE COUNTRY AND HOT SPRINGS

Nowhere east of the Rocky Mountains is to be found anything approaching it for spring, summer and fall, and all-year-round retreat.

ASHEVILLE AND THE SAPPHIRE COUNTRY.

With an average mean temperature of 59°, there is perfect freedom from torrid heat and the terrors of winter's grasp. Her skies rival in their azurine tints those of Italy, and there is a vitality and tonic in the atmosphere which makes an instant impression on the visitor. It is a region more charmingly beautiful than Switzerland. Here range after range of heavily forested mountains parallel each other like waves of the sea, where interlacing valleys are rich with verdure and flowers, and where silver streams murmur unceasingly.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

A place where rest and recreation can be most happily combined. The climate and baths are especially applicable for nervous and rheumatic troubles. The pure mountain air, charming scenery and luxurious thermal baths are among the attractions which justly render Hot Springs a favorite resort for people seeking health and recreation. Reached in 24 hours from New York in through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, via Southern Railway.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS CALL ON ADDRESS,

New York Offices: 271 and 1185 Broadway

ALEX. S. THWEATT, Eastern Passenger Agent,
1185 Broadway, New York.

W. A. TURK Pass. Traffic Mgr., Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.

FARM MATTERS.

The Grape Vine.

Plant a grape vine wherever a place can be found for one. Grapes can be had in abundance, and the vines take but little room if they are planted where they will not be in the way of anything else.

Experiment With Potatoes.

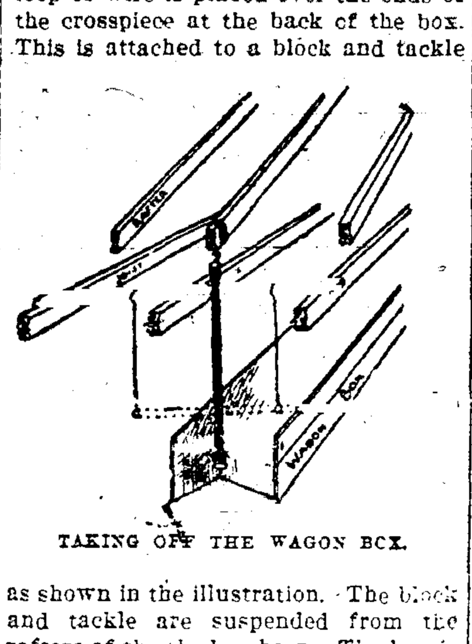
Some experiments can be made with potatoes on a small scale to test varieties and soils. One experimenter claims that he secured the largest potatoes by pruning the vines, and another by leaving only one plant to the hill. These results, however, depend upon conditions.

A Shed For the Chicks.

I do not think chicks should be on the ground both night and day. They need a floor under them at night. I built a long shed, with tight floor and boarded all around except in front. It was partitioned off to give each hen with twenty chicks about 3x4 feet of floor space. The coops were put in here and when the chicks were big enough to take away from the hen, I take out the coops and put in roosts.—George H. Aldrich, in New England Homestead.

Hoisting a Wagon Box.

The device shown in the accompanying illustration makes it possible to easily take off the wagon box or hayrack and suspend it out of the way. A loop of wire is placed over the ends of the crosspiece at the back of the box. This is attached to a block and tackle

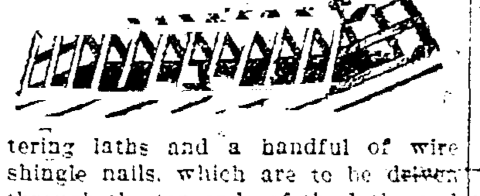


TAKING OFF THE WAGON BOX.

as shown in the illustration. The block and tackle are suspended from the rafters of the shed or barn. The box is lifted to the desired height, then a crosspiece is passed through the rings suspended from the joists. The block and tackle are then removed and used for hoisting the other end of the box. The same procedure makes it easily possible to remove the hayrack. If desired, a block and tackle can be used for each end.—American Agriculturist.

A Box For Poultry Feeding.

Please find within a drawing of my improved poultry feeding box, which has many points of importance. A box of this kind is made very cheaply; it is easy to keep clean, and at the same time keeps the birds from getting into and soiling the food. At the same time each hen cannot push away her neighbor in eating a meal, so that the different ones can have a fair share of the hot mush at the morning meal. To construct a feed box of this kind, all one needs is a board ten or twelve inches wide, one inch or more thick and four feet long; six or seven plas-



tering laths and a handful of wire shingle nails, which are to be driven through the top ends of the laths and clinched. It is well not to have the upper sides of the frame, where the feed is put in, more than three or four inches, so that a hen cannot get in. The openings at the sides I have about three inches between the laths.

I have used and have seen a large variety of box feeders, and I find that this plan is about as near perfect as anything in use. I must not omit to say that in putting on the upright laths it is well to let them into the side of the four-foot board, as a box made in this manner will last for years with proper care. It is not easily tipped over, and will hold grain or mush food by letting the laths come up an inch above the bottom board.—Charles E. Russell, in the New York Tribune Farmer.

Quality in Melons.

Quality in muskmelons varies so much that it is pretty difficult for the farmer or consumer to forecast the taste of one presented for examination. Melons that come from certain regions are noted for the general average of their high quality, and dealers have got so that they guarantee these melons to their customers. The causes which produce inferior quality in muskmelons are hard to ascertain at times. The grower of melons really tries to produce those of high quality, for it is just as cheap for him as to raise inferior ones. The leaf blight is one cause of poor quality in muskmelons, and when indications of it appear the vines should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture, which will prevent its growth and spread. A very rainy season or moist soil will also injure the quality of muskmelons. They contain less sugar than when they ripen in a dry season. Sometimes the crop and size of the melons are large in a wet soil or season, but they are inferior in quality. Soil that is thoroughly drained will help to prevent this deterioration. The more liberal use of fertilizers containing potash and phosphoric acid will also help to counteract the effect of too much moisture. One may in this way guard against a poor crop. Some seasons the quality of the melons on a farm is all that could be desired, but the next year the melons are almost tasteless, simply because of too much rain and moisture in the soil.

A good many farmers pick their melons when too green, and they consequently are never very sweet and desirable. This is particularly true of melons shipped a long distance. There is a big difference between melons ripened on the vine and those ripened [illegible] day will be ta[illegible]

by [illegible] of a [illegible]

andaigua, where [illegible] will be [illegible] for

manufacture of wh[illegible]

The actual value [illegible]

in crates on their way to market. The time to pick melons is when they have reached the perfect state of maturity, but not when they have turned and begun to grow soft and yellow. There is a great difference in varieties. Some will ripen in transit without losing much of their quality, and others are absolutely worthless if picked before they are exactly ripe. One must select the former for shipment to long-distanced markets.—W. S. Chambers.

Some Marketing Problems.

It is not an easy matter to make really good butter at all seasons of the year. This is especialy true on the farm, and where the dairy business, though made something of a specialty, is conducted on a small scale. Yet I believe that it is less difficult to make a fairly good and a nearly uniform quality of butter than it is to dispose of it to the best possible advantage. It is true that we read and hear a great deal about a constant and growing demand for good butter. I have no doubt that there is such a demand. There is reason to believe that it will continue. But too often there is much of trouble and expense in getting it supplied. The consumer pays a good price for the butter, but quite a percentage of it is taken to pay the men who handle it before it reaches him. This leads many producers to try the plan of marketing their own goods. But this plan has its drawbacks.

If one has to make a long trip every few days, there is marked interference with the regular work of the farm or dairy. The loss of time of the man and his team and the wear and tear of harness and wagon, make in the course of years a large item of cost.

Then, too, the man and team must often be out in very bad weather. This is not only uncomfortable, but also injurious to the health. Where customers are found near home, these objections are lessened, but they are not entirely removed, and when the sale is made to nearby families there is liable to be an unpleasant fluctuation in the demand. For in most families more than the usual quantity will be wanted when "company" is present, and little or none will be taken when the customers themselves go visiting.

Another, and in numerous cases a still greater, difficulty, is found in the fact that a great many men who are good farmers or dairymen are neither good salesmen nor efficient collectors. Because of their want of proficiency in business methods they are liable to sustain many losses. Various ways out of these difficulties have been proposed. The one which, after an experience of many years, I have found quite satisfactory, is to patronize a creamery association.

An employe of the organization skims the milk and carries away the cream. The butter is made at the creamery. It is sold by one man in city markets, and at a better average figure than an individual with a small quantity and an irregular supply could obtain. I have saved a great deal of work in making butter, and a great deal of time that was formerly taken in selling it; have dispensed with hard trips for myself and team; have obtained good prices and avoided bad debts. Thus, though the work and care have been greatly lessened, the actual profits have been materially increased.—Farm Dairyman.

Nitrogen and Ammonia.

Farmers who use nitrogenous fertilizers are liable to make mistakes in their purchase. While nitrogen is procured in various forms, yet the farmer who desires quick results will prefer that it be in the form of materials that are soluble. The two forms preferred are sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda. The first is a by-product of the gas works of cities, while the second is imported from Chile, being better known as saltpetre. Sulphate of ammonia contains about twenty per cent. of nitrogen, and nitrate of soda about sixteen per cent. The cost is usually about fifteen cents per pound of nitrogen, but as the markets fluctuate sometimes the prices are higher or lower.

Many farmers endeavor to purchase "ammonia," not understanding that the real substance desired is "nitrogen" and not ammonia. Ammonia is simply a combination of one part nitrogen and three parts hydrogen (by volume), but by weight there are fourteen parts nitrogen and three parts hydrogen. As the hydrogen in ammonia is of no value whatever to the farmer it is evident that, as the nitrogen is the real article desired, it matters not whether it is in the form of ammonia or nitrate. In fact, the most soluble and available of all nitrogenous materials is nitrate of soda, which does not contain any ammonia at all. When the proportions of "ammonia" are marked on the bags instead of "nitrogen" it may be presumed that there is some other form of nitrogen used other than that existing as nitrate of soda. All animal and vegetable substances containing nitrogen may be expressed as "ammonia," however, but when the percentage of ammonia only is given it does not represent plainly to the farmer the exact amount of "nitrogen." When purchasing a nitrogenous fertilizer, therefore, always demand the proportion of nitrogen, giving no attention whatever to the amount of ammonia contained.

Some of the materials used in fertilizers for supplying nitrogen are cottonseed meal, hoof meal, bone meal, tobacco refuse, tankage, blood and even leather, but they are sold at a lower price in proportion to the amount of nitrogen contained compared with sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda. Leather is seldom used in fertilizers at the present day, as it is insoluble, and any manufacturer who should happen to sell it as a fertilizer would injure his reputation.

Without referring to the mineral substances (potash and the phosphates), which are comparatively cheap, the farmer who purchases a fertilizer for its nitrogen should aim to have at least a portion in the form of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. If then there is also ground blood or cottonseed meal his nitrogen will be more lasting, as the very soluble forms are easily carried off by rain. All fertilizers should be broadcasted and well incorporated with the soil, especially preceding the summer season, though drilling it with wheat in the fall is an excellent and convenient mode of application.—Philadelphia Record.

SAFES IN CHURCHES.

Uses to Which They Are Put—Steel Poor Boxes Now.

"Yes," said a safe manufacturer, "safes are used in churches, to some extent, but not to keep money in, because money isn't kept in churches. What they are used for here is to keep the church records and papers in for one thing, and for another, for the preservation and safe keeping of the church plate and sacred vessels.

"A church buying a safe for the preservation of its books and records and so on would very probably buy one second hand. It would commonly be kept somewhere in the basement of the church, out of the way, and it would very probably be built into a wall. It would not be essential that it should be burglar proof.

"On the other hand, safes for church plate and sacred vessels might in some cases contain pieces of great value and would be made for protection against burglars as well as against fire. Such safes might be specially designed and built to hold the particular vessels kept in them.

"But while the use of regular safes in churches is confined to the purposes described there are now used in churches of all denominations many strong boxes of steel in place of the old time boxes of wood, poor boxes and guild boxes for the reception of offerings and contributions, placed permanently in the churches attached to the wall in vestibules or in the body of the church.

"Such boxes, of course, are not intended to keep money in for any length of time, and the amount in them at any time may not be great. But made of wood and locked with an ordinary lock they are liable to be broken open and rifled or the whole box to be carried off, for that matter, by thieves.

"These steel boxes are bolted to the wall, so that they can't be torn loose. While it is as easy to drop money into this steel strong box is so contrived that money cannot be fished out of it, and it has a combination lock. It isn't intended to be fire proof: and so it serves its purpose and it is moreover comparatively inexpensive." — New York Sun.

Neither Fear Nor Favor.

A tactful refusal is sometimes hard to compass; yet a "no" may contain a spicier savor than many an assent. There is a story of Archbishop Whately, who was walking in a London city park one day with a curate and Charles Lever, the novelist.

The archbishop was greatly interested in mushrooms, and he picked one and ate a piece of it, at the same time handing a bit to the curate.

"What do you think of that, Mr. A.?" he asked.

The curate did not especially like it, and moreover he was not sure whether it could be safely eaten. Nevertheless, this was his superior in office, a man who must not be offended.

"I think, my lord," said he, obsequiously, "if it had a little pepper and salt it would be delicious."

"Here, Lever," said the archbishop, "you taste it and see what you think of it."

"Many thanks, your grace," said Lever, calmly, "but I am not a clergyman. It is true that I have a brother in holy orders, but he is not in your grace's diocese."

The archbishop laughed, better pleased with this cleverness of evasion than by a dull acquiescence, and ate the mushroom himself.—Youth's Companion.

The Inquisitive Yankee Abroad.

A curious American arrived in London yesterday morning. Here are a few of the questions he asked in the evening: Why do butchers wear blue aprons which will not show dirt, while assistants in boot shops wear immaculate white aprons? Why is footwear "boots" while the boy who polishes them is a "shoe" black? Why is there no direct bus from London Bridge station to Waterloo? Why is the poste restante in the largest city in the world not open all night? Why do many women wear straw hats in the winter? Why can't you get breakfast in a restaurant within reasonable time after "sun-up?" When is "sun-up" anyhow?—London Chronicle.

Tea an Antidote.

General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, says there are five hundred thousand persons in Great Britain who get drunk every day, and he proposes to cure them of drunkenness by inducing them to drink tea.

Consequently the members of the Salvation Army have been instructed to obtain from policemen the names and addresses of all the inebriates, after which they are to visit them at their homes and present them with a certain kind of tea which is warranted to produce in a short time a distaste for all intoxicating liquors.

How To Gain Flesh

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking

Scott's Emulsion

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

[illegible]
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

PURE WATER FOR SOLDIERS.

New Filter Introduced in the French Army.

During the past year a new model of Pasteur-Chamberland filter has been introduced in the French Army, and special instructions for its care and management have been issued. The candle of unglazed porcelain is enclosed in a metallic tube, the latter being screwed at the top to the water spigot. In this way the necessary water pressure for rapid filtration is obtained, provided that pressure corresponds to a height of column of about forty inches. Otherwise the proper pressure is obtained by means of so-called pressure accumulators, which are cylindrical vessels of sheet iron, capable of withstanding a pressure of three atmospheres, in which the required pressure on the surface of the water is produced by means of an air pump.

The experiments at Versailles show that with a pressure of two atmospheres even with a very impure water a single candle will furnish twenty-four litres of pure water a day, and will therefore be sufficient for seven men. To remove the sediment on the outside of the candle it must be cleaned once a week, and to sterilize it it must be placed in boiling water for half an hour.

Another improvement has been made called the Andre system, in which a number of candles (six, twelve, twenty-five or fifty) are connected together and placed in a metallic reservoir which has an arrangement for mechanically washing off the surface of the candles and keeping them clean. Such a filter of fifty candles is sufficient to provide a battalion on the war footing with all the drinking water it needs.

Although these filters may not be available for transportation with troops constantly on the march, yet they are of immense value when more or less permanent quarters are occupied, especially in countries where the water is not good.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Without hearts there is no home—Byron.

Better be envied than pitied.—Dutch proverb.

God helps the early riser.—Spanish proverb.

Idleness is the burial of a living man. —Jeremy Taylor.

Light is the task where many share the toil.—Homer.

Love, a cough and smoke are hard to hide.—Italian proverb.

When cats are mousing they don't mew.—Dutch proverb.

Even a fool says a wise word sometimes.—Italian proverb.

The wrongdoer is never without a pretext.—Spanish proverb.

There is no good in preaching to the hungry.—German proverb.

The one-eyed are kings in the land of the blind.—French proverb.

The eyes believes themselves; the ears, other people.—German proverb.

When a tree is falling every one cries: "Down with it."—Italian proverb.

To be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand. —Shakespeare.

Chastise the good man, he will grow better; chastise the bad man and he will grow worse.—Portuguese proverb.

The Deathbed of a Miser.

For many years old Pere Giroflee (Father Wallflower) dragged himself about Paris and begged alms of the charitable. He was a general favorite in Montmartre, where he occupied a tiny garret, for he had a fund of amusing gossip for all who sought his friendship.

But recently he was missed from his usual haunts, and later it was known that two policemen had found him lying unconscious in the street. He was over eighty years of age, and the hospital claimed him.

At the Lariboisiere the old man lay dying. Just at the last he roused himself from his stupor and muttered the words, "My pocketbook, my pocketbook." One of the nurses searched among the bits of rags that had clothed the old man and found the pocketbook. Then Pere Giroflee's fingers emptied out on the counterpane bank notes and bonds to the value of $6000, and whispering, "For my relations in Savoy," fell back on the pillows dead.

Cured the Banker's Wife.

A story is told of a lady who had an undue appreciation of her own importance as the wife of a prominent local banker, says the Skibbereen Free Press.

She was in the habit of riding to her husband's office in the tramcar. Entering the car with a haughty air, she was accustomed to say in a voice loud enough to be heard by all present: "Conductor, put me down at my husband's bank."

One day she came in and seated herself, making the usual demand. Close by her was a man, disreputable-looking in the extreme. His clothes seemed almost devoid of buttons, a multitude of pins doing duty instead. During the momentary hush which followed the lady's order this passenger rose, and drawing himself up to his full height, pompously said:

"Conductor, put me down at my old woman's apple stall!"

Since then the conductor has heard nothing more of "my husband's bank."

One Woman's Way of Painting.

The bright wife of a bright Philadelphia newspaper man has to do some of the housework herself, as her husband's income does not justify the luxury of employing help. The other day, finding out that the floor needed painting, she procured the necessary materials, and early in the afternoon set to work.

When her husband returned in the early evening he found her in tears in the center of the room. She had painted the floor all around herself, and there she was, on a little dry island in the middle, afraid of crossing the wet paint for fear of spoiling all her work. Her husband, instead of imitating Sir Walter Raleigh, procured a board and released her from durance vile. Then he [illegible] told the story.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

PENNSYLVANIA DIV.—FALL BROOK DIST

Condensed Time Table, in effect Nov. 3, 1901.

GOING SOUTH.

	Week Days.				Sundays	
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	
Lyons	....	8 50	3 50	6 30	8 50	....
Geneva	....	9 35	4 27	7 15	9 35	....
Dresden	....	10 02	4 54	7 35	10 02	....
Penn Yan ar	....	10 28	5 28	9 23	10 28	....
Penn Yan lv	....	9 32	4 27	7 07	9 32	....
Himrods	....	10 17	5 10	7 57	10 17	....
Dundee	....	10 27	5 20	8 07	10 27	....
Watkins	....	10 49	5 43	8 30	10 49	P.M.
Corning ar	....	11 28	6 25	9 10	11 28	....
Corning lv	6 00	11 35	6 32	P.M.		6 33
Lawrenceville	6 27	12 02	7 05			7 05
Elkland	8 07	12 40	7 40			7 40
Knoxville	8 47	12 57	7 58			7 58
Westfield	9 22	1 12	8 13			8 13
Ulysses	11 00	1 50	8 50			8 50
Tioga	6 41	12 15	7 20			7 20
Stokesdale Jct	7 10	12 45	7 55			7 55
Wellsboro ar	7 20	12 55	8 05			8 05
Wellsboro lv	6 50	12 25	7 30			7 30
Ansonia	7 25	1 01	8 15			8 15
Blackwells	8 02	1 33	8 53			8 53
Slate Run	8 21	1 55	9 17	A.M.		9 17
Jersey Shore	9 16	2 50	10 16	11 45		10 16
Williamsport	9 50	3 30	10 50	12 20		10 50
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Reading P. & R.	2 50	8 26	5 00	5 50		5 00
Philadelphia	4 35	10 22	8 59	8 19		8 59
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

GOING NORTH.

	Week Days.				Sundays	
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	
Williamsport	....	7 20	2 40	5 47	7 20	....
Jersey Shore	....	7 50	3 11	6 23	7 50	....
Slate Run	....	8 40	4 00	7 20	8 40	....
Blackwells	....	8 59	4 20	7 40	8 59	....
Ansonia	....	9 30	4 50	8 15	9 30	....
Wellsboro ar	....	10 00	5 20	8 50	10 00	....
Wellsboro lv	....	9 30	4 50	8 20	9 30	....
Stokesdale Jct	....	9 50	5 10	8 40	9 50	....
Tioga	....	10 17	5 38	9 07	10 17	....
Ulysses	....	8 45	4 00		8 45	....
Westfield	....	[illegible]	4 39		[illegible]	....
Knoxville	....	9 38	4 53		9 38	....
Elkland	....	9 55	5 10		9 55	....
Lawrenceville	....	10 32	5 52	9 22	10 32	P.M.
Corning ar	A.M.	11 00	6 18	9 50	11 00	
Corning lv	7 20	11 07	6 25	p.m.		6 24
Watkins	7 56	11 50	7 05			7 05
Dundee	8 19	12 10	7 28			7 28
Himrods	8 28	12 18	7 38			7 38
PennYan ar	9 13	12 58	8 23			8 23
PennYan lv	8 17	11 57	7 07			7 07
Dresden	8 44	12 32	7 55			7 55
Geneva	9 20	12 56	8 23			8 23
Lyons	9 45	1 20	8 50			8 50
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			P.M.
Auburn, N.Y.C	10 30	2 34	9 45			9 45
Syracuse	10 55	3 00	10 40			10 40
Albany	2 30	6 57	2 50			2 50
New York	6 00	9 59	7 00			7 00
Rochester	10 50	2 20	10 00			9 45
Buffalo	12 55	4 15	11 55			11 55
Niagara Falls	2 45	5 23	12 30			12 30
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.

Connections at Lyons and Geneva with main line and Auburn road trains; at Williamsport with Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

GEO. H. DANIELS, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, New York. W. H. NORTHROP, General Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

Popular Scenic Route

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Condensed Time Table in Effect July 1, 1901.

STATIONS.	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Sunday Only.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Addison Lv	7.15	11.19		5.10	5.10
Elkland	7.46	11.41		5.41	5.41
Osceola	7.57	11.48		5.46	5.46
Knoxville	8.07	11.55		5.55	5.55
Westfield	[illegible]	12.11		6.11	6.11
Gaines Junc	10.07	12.47		6.47	6.47
Galeton Ar	[illegible]	1.05		7.00	7.00
Galeton Lv		6.25	5.00		
Germania	[illegible]	6.31	5.07		7.07
Corbett	10.31	6.44	5.15		7.15
Cross Fork Junc	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.40		7.40
Wharton	11.38	8.04	6.24		8.24
Costello	11.49		6.34		8.36
Austin	[illegible]		6.45		8.45
Keat. Summit Ar	12.25		7.10		
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	
Keating Summit Lv		[illegible]	7.30	9.10	
Austin	7.00	1.05	8.00	9.50	
Costello	7.10	1.14			
Wharton	7.22	1.26		3.10	
Cross Fork Junc	[illegible]	2.09		4.23	
Corbett	[illegible]	[illegible]		5.15	
Germania	[illegible]	2.47		5.25	
Galeton Ar				5.35	
Galeton Lv	[illegible]	2.55			
Gaines Junc	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Westfield	[illegible]	3.43			
Knoxville	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Osceola	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Elkland	[illegible]	4.11			
Addison Ar	[illegible]	4.43			
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	

STATIONS.	Daily.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Ansonia Lv			9.40	8.20
Manhattan			9.54	8.35
South Gaines			9.57	8.39
Gaines Junc			[illegible]	8.42
Galeton Ar			10.20	8.55
Galeton Lv	6.30	1.00		
Walton	6.47	1.24		
Newfield Junc	[illegible]	1.50		
West Bingham	[illegible]	2.06		
Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Shongo	[illegible]	2.24		
Wellsville Ar	[illegible]	2.40		
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Wellsville Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Shongo	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]		
West Bingham	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Newfield Junc	[illegible]	4.17		
Walton	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Galeton Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Galeton Lv			8.53	7.25
Gaines Junc			9.05	7.33
South Gaines			9.07	7.40
Manhattan			9.11	7.44
Ansonia Ar			[illegible]	8.00
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Lv.	Ar.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
3.05	1.00	6.20	Cross Fork.		11.50	3.00	6.35
3.55	2.00	7.20	Cross Fork Jc		11.00	2.10	5.45
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar.	Lv.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Leaves Wharton for Sinnemahoning daily except Sunday at 8:05 a. m., arriving at Sinnemahoning at 8:58 a. m. Returning leaves Sinnemahoning at 1:40 p. m., arriving at Wharton at 3:00 p. m.

Connections.

At Keating Summit with P. R. R. (Buffalo Division) for all points north and south.
At Ansonia with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. (Pa. Division) for all points north and south.
At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R., Union Station.
At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.
At Addison with Erie R. R., Union Station.
At Wellsville with Erie R. R.
At Sinnemahoning with P. R. R.—P. & E.D. W. Union Station.

W. C. PARK, Gen'l. Supt., Galeton, Pa. M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass. Agent, Galeton, Pa.

PATENTS

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YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N.Y.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

Commencement Days.

The sweet girl graduate,
In captivating gown,
Again is to the front,
And great in her renown.
She on the platform stands,
Her face aglow with pride,
While relatives and friends
Look on from every side.

With dignity she reads
Her essay on some theme.
Suggested by bright b[illegible]
Or optimistic [illegible]
Ideals she e[illegible]
With brilliancy of phrase,
And at the end there comes
To her the warmest praise.

The [illegible]ld boy graduate
Is also here again,
With wisdom rarely found
Among the wisest men.
He calmly takes his place
Upon the platform broad,
While relatives and friends
On every side applaud.

With confidence he speaks
On questions that have long
Been baffling older minds
In fixing right and wrong.
His flights of eloquence
Stir hearts of all who hear,
And peroration fine
Evokes a hearty cheer.

'Tis thus the graduates,
In flush of youth and hope,
Serenely view the tasks
With which they'll have to cope.
But soon they'll sadly learn,
By rough experience,
That on commencement day
Their troubles just commence.

KILLED A LARGE BEAR.

Former Resident of Nelson Chased Bruin Nine Hours.

The Coudersport *Enterprise* says that A. M. Preston, of Cedar Run, formerly of Nelson, called at that office a few days ago and during the conversation which ensued he related an experience he had some days ago near Slate Run. Before snow fell last year Mr. Preston and two other gentlemen set four traps, chaining one to a fallen sapling. Frequently the men made visits to the traps but were unrewarded. This spring Mr. Preston visited them again and re-baited them. His first visit afterward disclosed that some animal had carried away one of the traps—the one attached to the sapling, together with the sapling. He followed the plainly marked course of the animal for several hours and finally came in sight of the bear, which was very ferocious. When about to "draw a bead" on bruin Mr. Preston discovered that one sight of his gun was missing and sat down to manufacture one from a piece of wood.

Before this was accomplished bruin had taken his departure, and having succeeded in ridding himself of the greater portion of the sapling, he was enabled to make more rapid progress, and the trail was very indistinct, making it difficult to follow. After a chase of nine hours he again came in sight of the beast and shot him.

The animal, which was the largest Mr. Preston had ever seen (and he is a veteran hunter,) was so heavy that he could not drag it from where it fell, and he was compelled to wait until the following day, when in company with a friend he visited the spot and removed bruin's skin, which measured four and one-half by six feet.

Good Record at School.

LITTLE MARSH, May 28.—Miss Jessie Wilson, one of the pupils at our school, was present every day during the school term. She walked a distance of nearly two miles every day to school. There are several other pupils in the township who lost only one or two days during the term, which were on account of sickness.

The memorial services at Keeneyville were well attended by residents from this place and many old soldiers. There will be exercises at the church on Friday and the graves of the soldier dead in the cemetery will be decorated with appropriate ceremonies.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bookmiller, of Gaines, visited at the home of Orrin Rice on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Spencer spent several days here last week with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Joseph Cooper is quite sick. Her sister, Miss Chapin, of Auburn, N. Y., is caring for her.

Briefs From Balsam.

BALSAM, May 28.—William B. Eberenz expects to plant thirty acres to field corn this season.

Mrs. William Dexter is slowly recovering from serious burns by being scalded a short time ago.

Elmer Benjamim is representing the Johnson Harvester Company in this section.

Andrew Lloyd, our newly-elected Supervisor, is repairing the roads in this vicinity which were badly damaged by floods some time ago.

The recent frosts did considerable damage to small fruit in this place.

If we were to mention all the Sunday visitors to this place the columns of the GAZETTE would not be equal to the occasion.

Miss Helen Steele is visiting friends at Jersey Shore.

After an absence of several months Leon Welch has returned to this place.

Marshland Matters.

MARSHLANDS, May 28.—John Farley and William Duggan and their families have moved into the lumber woods, up Dewey Hollow, where they are employed peeling bark for Frank and Phil Dewey.

W. H. Vermilyea, who is working for Henry Whittaker on his lumber job at Lushpaugh, Potter county, was home over Sunday. He returned on Monday and was accompanied by his sister, Nina, who will act as cook at the camp.

Miss [illegible] Swope, who has been engaged in business in New York city for the past twelve years, has been visiting at the [illegible] of her father and sisters in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] are the proud parents of a new daughter.

Charles Jackson, who has been sick for some time, is much improved.

THE UNION FOREVER

Webster's Prophecy Realized by Valor of Our Soldiers.

Champ Clark's Tribute to the Veterans of the Civil War—No Sectionalism in Decoration Day.

[Special Washington Letter.]

DECORATION DAY at the national capital! How different the scene from year to year, as viewed through the eyes of one who has loved the soldiers of the civil war from childhood to manhood.

There is naught but gayety here now; whereas until 20 years ago, there was naught but sorrow or solemnity. It was when the sun of life began to descend the declivity of human experience that the writer first noticed the decadence of national sorrow for the heroes whose graves represented the patriotism of a great people.

To-day there is scarcely a tear shed over the graves of any of the soldiers, although millions of people honor their deeds by visiting our thousands of cemeteries and placing floral offerings upon the sod which swards all that is left of them. There used to be quoted universally the sentiment: "Cheers for the living; tears for the dead." But that must now give way to the everlasting sentiment: "For the soldiers of the union, living and dead, nothing but cheers."

Within the memory of the writer, on Decoration day it was not fitting that any one who had not seen and endured the awful panorama of tragedies, the battlefield, should deliver the addresses. But now their vigor has gone, and the eulogies are pronounced by the sons of veterans, or those who love and honor their memory. Soon the grandsons of veterans will perform the functions of pride and patriotism. Even in this day and generation there are mature men of eminence who know of the civil war only by reading history, just as they read of the histories of other wars hundreds of years remote. Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, who spent his babyhood and boyhood on the confederate side, has some views of that war, which he eloquently expresses as follows:

"I speak for the generation which was too young to participate in our civil war. I was only 11 years old when the first gun was fired at Charleston, and now my head is blossoming like the almond tree. I will tell you how I regard that awful struggle, and how the generation to which I belong looks upon it—as a most heroic chapter in the annals of mankind. I read English history as the prologue to American history. When I reflect upon the civil wars in England, my judgment is with the stern, unfaltering, pious Roundheads, who, at Worcester, Marston Moor and Dunbar followed the great Oliver into battle shouting: 'God with us!' But my soul is fired with the recollection of the chivalric deeds of those gallant knights and loyal gentlemen who charged under the silken banner of Prince Rupert in the cause of a recreant king. Cold must be the heart of that American who is not proud to claim, as countrymen, the flower of the Virginia youth who charged up the slippery slopes of Gettysburg with peerless Picket, or those unconquerable men in blue, who, through two long and dreadful days, rallied around heroic Thomas, 'the Rock of Chickamauga.' It was not southern valor or northern valor—it was, thank God! American valor—that valor which caused our revolutionary fathers to throw their gage of battle in the face of the son of a thousand kings—that valor which animated Washington at

HON. CHAMP CLARK.

Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown—that valor which upheld his famished men amid the unspeakable horrors of Valley Forge—that valor which sustained the soldiers who followed Arnold on that cruel winter's march through the woods of Canada, and in the Christmas storming of Quebec, where Montgomery fell, immortal—that valor which nerved Andrew Jackson and his raw militia on the glorious 8th of January, when they humbled to the very dust the towering pride of that mighty monarch upon whose dominion the sun never sets, and utterly routed the veterans of the Peninsula, who had snatched from Napoleon's brazen brow the iron crown of Charlemagne—that valor, which, at Buena Vista, Cherebusco and Chapultepec filled the world with its renown—that valor which wrote Davy Crockett's name above Leonidas, and made the Alamo another shrine of freedom—that valor which begirths this land, as with a wall of fire, forbidding all of the nations of the earth to touch the ark of American liberty lest they die. Callous, indeed, must be the man who cannot find something to admire in the benignant character of Abraham Lincoln or in the matchless career of Robert E. Lee. The soldiers of the north and the soldiers of the south were American freemen, all fighting like heroes for what they considered right; [illegible] them, and teach my [illegible] to cherish them. To [illegible] are applicable the words of Kentucky's soldier poet:

[illegible]

Not many years ago the union veterans were assailed by office seekers, because the government gave the preference to the soldiers in all appointments; and the son of a soldier came to their defense in this manner: "You, who were too young to be in the army, soil your own souls by complaining that the union soldiers are now in your way, and by asking: 'Will they never die?'

"Young men, half a million of them, died when you were in your cradles. Ten thousand of them fell inside of 15 minutes on the morning of June 3, 1864, in front of Cold Harbor, when the Army of the Potomac made an assault all along the line. Twelve to fifteen thousand of them fell on June 27, 1864, in the same month of the same year, all around Kenesaw's bloody heights. Many thousands of them died in prison or in rebel hospitals, naked, hungry, suffering, unloved, and far from the dear folks at home. Many other thousands of them today hobble on crutches or flap empty sleeves in the breezes. They are dying fast enough. Half a million of them still live, but every one of them, barring none, bears in his body the mark of battle or the germ of disease contracted while campaigning, in order that this government might not fade from the earth. But for them there would be no government for you to serve, nor to protect you. Don't be in a hurry, young men! Don't be in a hurry! These old veterans are marching off of the field, brigade by brigade, every year. Regiment after regiment is disappearing over the brow of the hill of time. They are marching away into the valley of the shadow, right into the river of death, bravely as the Old Guard at Waterloo. Don't be in a hurry, young man! Don't be in a hurry! The old soldiers are marching from the field, and they will soon, all too soon for me, be out of your ungrateful way. God bless them. I wish they could live forever, as their fame will live. Grant and Sherman and Sheridan are gone. Thomas is in the Land o' the Leal. Meade is no more. Gone are the serried columns which stood 'in the way' at Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Atlanta, Chickamauga, Lookout, Vicksburg, Bentonville, and a thousand other places, every one of them a Thermopylae. Their deeds are blazoned upon the history of more battlefields than your weak brain can remember. They will soon be out of the way; but while they are here the republic will give them the preference."

These are the views of two mature men; one of them born and nurtured in the north, the other in the south. They vie with each other in honoring the splendid valor of the American soldiers in the civil war. The son of the south gives his meed of praise to the soldiers of the north, as well as to those of his own section. The son of the union veteran now goes farther than he did in his quoted tribute, and says: "I am not longer reluctant to follow President McKinley in his policy of conciliation. I am not reluctant on this Decoration day to place wreaths upon the graves of the fathers of the brave young men of the southland, who are to-day carrying the flag and upholding it in the oriental tropics."

Whatever may be our views of current policies and deeds; whatever may be the result of discussions and differences; whatever may be the outcome of the struggles of politicians and statesmen; we can all view with pride the one unmixed good of conditions; the one paramount fact that in the American army in the distant Philippines we see our reunited republic; we see the sons of the veterans of Grant and Lee, of Sheridan and Jackson, marching shoulder to shoulder, beneath our flag. Whatever of evil, in deed or purpose, there may be in the conditions which confront this nation, there is pleasure, patriotism and pride in the sight of American soldiers from every section of the republic, standing together before the world, showing to all other nations the complete realization of the prophecy of Daniel Webster: "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SMITH D. FRY.

—Columbian half dollars are plentiful in the Cowanesque valley. The Elkland *Journal* says that it is stated that parties bought up $5,000 worth of them when issued in hopes that they would in time command a premium. This expectation was not realized and about four months ago the coins commenced to be given out bearing an 1893 date and in appearance look as though fresh from the mint.

An Actual Conversation.

So Dr. M. has cured your son's cough, Mrs. B? Skillful man.

No, madam; we gave up his medicines a week ago. They put Jonny to sleep, but they did not touch the cough at all.

Ah! indeed! What brought the boy round so sudden then?

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, madam. One 50 cent bottle did the business, while the doctor's bill for doing nothing was ten dollars.

Sold by all druggists everywhere. Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1. The large size being the most economical. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A pearl-like purity of color, closely resembling the enchantment of early twilight; thus was her complexion made radiant by Glenn's Sulpur Soap.

Dist[illegible]ing Stomach D[illegible]

Permanently cured by the masterly power of "South American Nervine Tonic." Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvelous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health-giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by Hyer & Howd.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys or back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Hyer & Howd.

Worth $100 to you to cure child or adult of incontinence water during sleep. "Anti-Diuretic" stops it immediately. $1. Sold by Hyer & Howd.

Whooping Cough

Stopped almost immediately by "DETCHON'S WHOOPING COUGH SPECIFIC." [illegible] Hyer & Howd.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is indeed "The World's Great Spring Medicine." It has come to be recognized as the best possible spring medicine to take, and the people everywhere use it during the trying spring months to tone up anew the relaxed nerves and reinvigorate and enrich the blood. A spring medicine is a necessity if one wishes to keep in perfect health and vigor during the changes from winter to summer. This perfect spring medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is exactly what the system needs at this season. It not only purifies, but makes rich, red blood; it not only strengthens and invigorates the nervous system, but re-energizes and revitalizes the nerves by feeding them with renewed nerve force and power; it is not only an aid to digestion, but it creates a regular, natural, and healthful action of the bowels, liver, and kidneys, which in the spring are always sluggish and inactive. By all means use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy this spring.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The undersig[illegible] has been granted letters of admini[illegible] tration upon the estate of MAX BERNKOP of Wellsboro, Pa., deceased, to whom all [illegible] [illegible]
May 1, 1902-6t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letter of administration on the estate of J. F. MARSHALL, late of Delmar, Pa., havin been granted to Herbert H. Marshall, by the Register of Tioga county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same at once, and all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned.
HERBERT H. MARSHALL, Administrator.
Knapp, Pa., May 15, 1902-6t.

NOTICE.—Notice of proposed transfer of location of a wholesale liquor store. Thomas L. Pineau, of Gaines, Tioga county, Pa., has filed a petition in the Court of Quarter Session to change the location of his wholesale liquor store from its present location in Gaines village to a building erected on the Hotel Vermilyea lot, on the north side of Main street in said village. The Court has set MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1902, at 2 p. m., for transfer of said license.
FRANCIS M. SHEFFER, Clerk.
May 15, 1902-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Tioga county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of W. W. Allen, Administrator of the estate of GAD A. LAMB, late of Richmond township, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment at the office of Leon S. Channell, Esq., in Mansfield, Pa., on THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902, at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons having claims against said fund are hereby notified and requested to present the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
JOHN PUTNAM, Auditor.
May 8, 1902-4t.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of levaria facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1902, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property in Tioga county, Pa.:

All those certain lots or parcels and fractions of lots in Blossburg, known as lots Nos. 3 and 4 and the southern half of lots Nos. 7 and 9 in block No. 5, being on the west side of the Williamson road and for size, dimensions and shape of which lots and parts of lots reference is here made to a map made by D. B. Smith, Surveyor, and J. D. Washburn, Draughtsman, December 23, 1865, of Blossburg, recorded in the Recorder's office of Tioga county, Pa. These lots and pieces of lots combined making a frontage of 100 feet on the Williamson road and running back an equal with 250 feet to lot No. 11 of block 5 aforesaid. To be sold as the property of John J. Herman and Savilla J. Herman, suit of Margaret Bunn.
FRANK VAN DUSEN, Sheriff.
May 8, 1902-3t.

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, Pa., dated May 12, 1902, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of J. F. MARSHALL, late of Delmar township, in said county, deceased, will sell at the front door of the Court House, in Wellsboro, at public sale or vendue on MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described lot of land: All the equal undivided one-half interest in a lot of land situate in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pa.; Beginning at a hemlock tree, the northwest corner of Warrant No. 1541; thence by said Warrant east 92 rods to a post; thence by lands formerly of Albert Dales, now Nahum Jackson, and lands formerly of H. R. Smith, now John Boatman, south 90 rods to a post; thence by lands of said Nahum Jackson west 93¼ rods to a post, and thence by the warrant line north 90 rods to the place of beginning; containing 52 acres of land, more or less. About 48 acres improved, upon which is situate a one-story framed dwelling house, a framed barn, 32 by 44 feet, with sheds attached, framed hog house, framed corn house, other outbuildings, an apple orchard, other fruit and ornamental trees thereon. Well watered by running brook and springs.

Terms of sale—25 per cent. of bid at time of sale, balance cash on confirmation of sale.
HERBERT H. MARSHALL, Administrator.
Knapp, Pa., May 15, 1902-3t.

We Want to .. .. Talk to You.

IT'S CLOTHING AND SHOES THAT WE WANT TO .. TALK TO YOU ABOUT. ..

Come and see us. We want to tell you of our Clothing and Shoe superiority, with all the proofs of the same in sight. What we have to tell you, what we have to show you, what you will see will interest you, will save you money, will make you a customer—A SATISFIED CUSTOMER of the best men's store in Northern Pennsylvania.

We want to tell you about the other store's Fifteen Dollar Suits that you can buy here for $10.00.

We want to tell you how we do it, why we do it and prove to you that we do do it.

Come, see for yourself and you will pocket exactly a Five Dollar Note. We mean just what we say. Think it worth the trouble. Then try it.

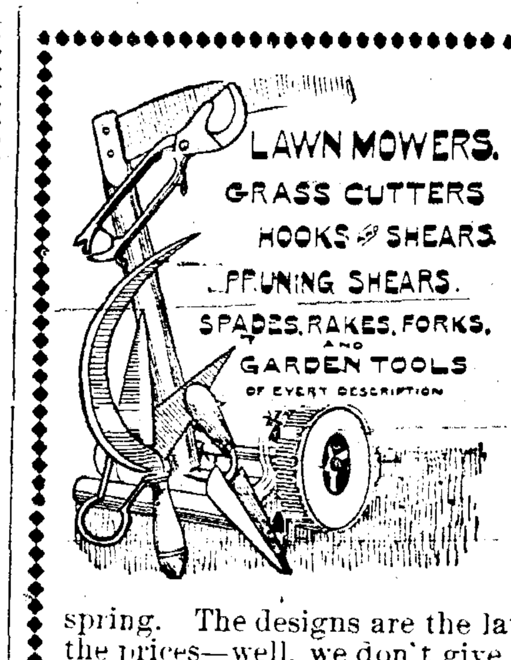
We promise you that the saving shall be as big as we say. That you will know it, that you will be better pleased than ever, if that is possible, with the Clothing advantages offered by us this season.

We want to tell you about our new Ladies', Men's and Boys' Shoes. We are also sole agents in Wellsboro for the celebrated

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

We sell shoes, remember, without one single cent of expense. We save you beyond a question from 25 cents to $1.00 on every pair you buy. Come and see for yourself.

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE,
WELLSBORO, PA.
ROSENBAUM & PHILLIPS, Prop'rs. I. COHEN, Manager.



SPARE YOURSELF

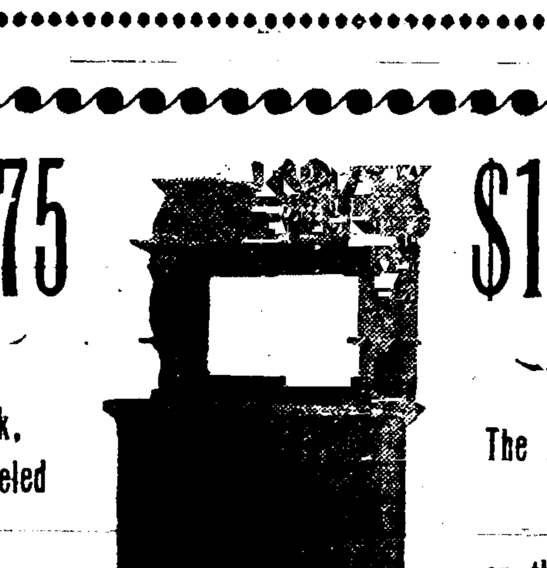
as much trouble as possible. Get the right kind of instrument or tool for a particular line of work. It doesn't cost much, but it saves a lot of time, worry and labor. We have laid in a stock of Hardware suitable for the summer season that is just about right. You'll say so when you see it. The quality is good, and that's the main thing, if you don't want to buy again next spring. The designs are the latest and most improved, and the prices—well, we don't give things away, but come pretty near it.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CREAM FREEZERS

The Mohawk Refrigerator is made of selected lumber, charcoal filled. The joinery work precludes the possibility of cracks or flaws. The inside is lined with zinc, and the parts are easily removed for cleaning. This Refrigerator can be kept at a low temperature with the smallest quantity of ice.

ROBERTS & GARDNER

$11.75 $11.75



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Best Shoes for the money

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PER YEAR CASH, IN ADVANCE.